

LABOR DAY EDITION

OF THE

LABOR CLARION

*Official Journal of the San Francisco
Labor Council*



Vol. XXXV

San Francisco, Calif., September 4, 1936

No. 31



The Golden Gate and San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridges and the Golden Gate International Exposition

As they will appear at the Opening of the Exposition in 1939

LABOR DAY, 1936

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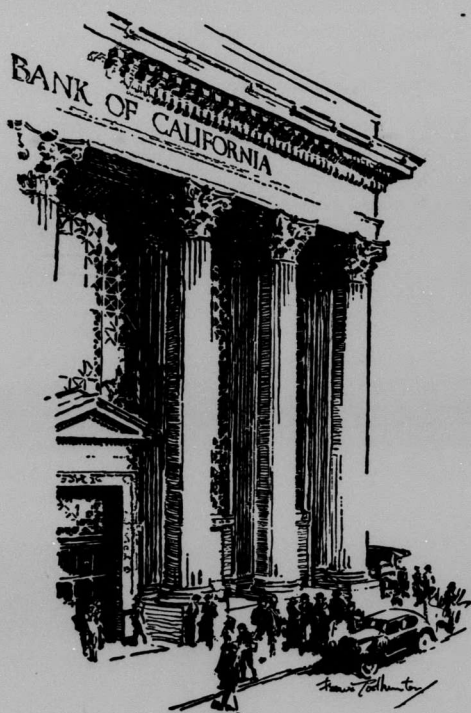
Rainier 100 Per Cent Union

Union affiliation	No. of men employed
National Union of Operating Engineers, Local 64.....	18
Brewery Drivers' Union Local 227	67
Brewers' Union Local 7	81
Bottlers' Union Local 293	156
Total Union Men employed....	322

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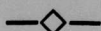
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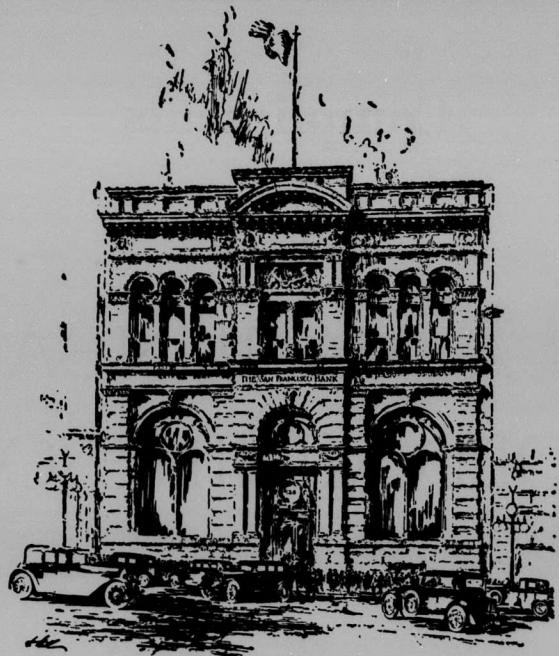
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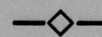
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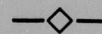
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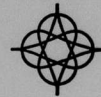
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXV

San Francisco, September 4, 1936

No. 31

Social Security Is Labor Day Theme

Labor Day Message of William Green, President American Federation of Labor

LABOR DAY, 1936, records a year of new achievements and new problems which progress has developed. During the year unions have increased in membership. The trend toward business recovery is unmistakable. The administration of the Social Security Act is in process of organization while the judiciary threatens to nullify our efforts to assure workers' rights by legislation. The Social Security Act is a recognition of society's responsibility for providing security from another source than property ownership. There are many who have no opportunity to acquire sufficient property to achieve security. For this large group income for emergencies must be provided if they are to be relieved of the burden of insecurity.

The specter which haunts the wage earner through his productive years is loss of job. This specter takes on blacker terrors as the worker grows older and faces inability to secure other jobs. The Social Security Act attempts to relieve the major emergencies; it provides:

Federal old-age benefits to which employers and employees contribute jointly, in addition to federal subsidies to matching state old-age pensions provisions up to \$15 per person;

Federal financial incentives to states to enact unemployment compensation laws;

Federal plans for public assistance to widows and dependent children, crippled children, and for blind persons;

Federal grants to states for public health work.

Labor's Hope and Ambition

As a result, fifteen states now have unemployment compensation acts, thirteen of which have been approved by the Social Security Board, and every state has increased the security provided its residents, taking advantage of at least one opportunity afforded by the Social Security Act. This is a remarkable achievement for so short a time. It is labor's hope and ambition to secure legislation to enable every state to participate fully in all types of federal aid offered by this measure. These constructive legislative enactments constitute the beginning of a constructive plan to assure to every citizen an income to provide the necessities of life under all eventualities. When there is a measure of economic security, so that persons are sure of shelter, food and clothing, freedom takes on new meaning.

It would be well if our Labor Day celebration included plans for a development of a fully rounded security program in every state, efficiently administered with labor's co-operation. Labor should take the initiative in the legislative program and then must be ready to follow closely administrative policies and procedure. Unless this program is administered as a right of labor it becomes a mere relief program which does not make for freedom.



William Green

In addition to our opportunity to advance social security, we face a responsibility to all unemployed wage-earners. It is obvious that recovery for business is at hand but re-employment of the unemployed is not keeping pace with the increase in business activity or the recovery of profits. For those who are employed we must secure higher wages and shorter hours. The steady rise in business activity and profits indicates the opportuneness of demands for higher standards. The rise in the costs of living makes such demands imperative.

We face, in addition, the serious problem of extending our provisions for unemployed so that there may be normal opportunities for those excluded from existing business by technical progress. There again the labor movement must insist upon equal opportunities for all in our new economic environment.

Labor's Age-Long Struggle for Freedom

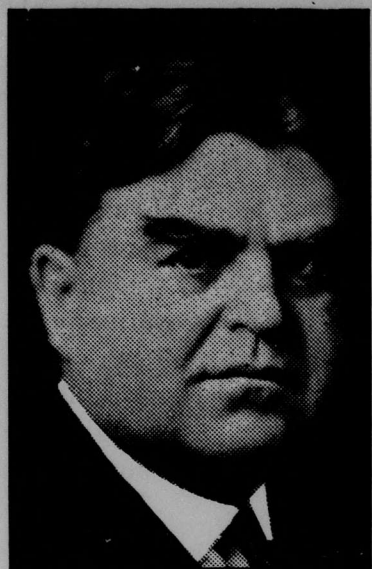
We face another phase of labor's age-long struggle for freedom under all conditions. Unless the labor movement does its part the results will be serious for our nation, for the labor movement is essential to balance in both our economic and our political progress. We have seen in other countries that the downfall of free labor movements has always presaged the loss of civil liberties.

We are upon a critical period in world affairs as well as in our own country, so that our first concern should be the strengthening and advancement of our organized labor movement, that the workers as well as all society may be safeguarded and bettered. Organization is the first step in progress and is essential to maintain existing gains. May organization be our continuous concern. Upon the rank and file of workers as well as union officers rests responsibility for taking advantage of opportunities and of solving our problems. May each and every member of organized labor be ready and alert to do his full part for our common advancement.

John L. Lewis Discusses "Industrial Democracy in Steel"

(From Radio Address delivered July 6, 1936)

BY WAY of sharp contrast to the policy of bankers, promoters and directors, it may be said that the Committee for Industrial Organization in organizing the steel workers is animated by no selfish motives. Its fundamental purpose is to be of service to all those who work either by head or hand in the mines, quarries, railroads, blast furnaces, and mills of the steel industry.



John L. Lewis

Our committee would bring to the steel workers economic and political freedom; a living wage to those lowest in the scale of occupations sufficient for the support of the worker and his family in health and modest comfort, and sufficient to enable him to send his children to school; to own a home and accessories; to provide against sickness, death, and the ordinary contingencies of life. In other words, a wage sufficient for him to live as an independent American citizen with hope and assurance in the future for himself and his family. Above this basic wage, our committee believes that differentials should be paid to other workers according to skill, training, hazard and responsibility.

There is but one other fundamental motive which the Committee for Industrial Organization has for unionizing the steel industry.

It is simple and direct. It is to protect the members of our own organizations. We know, although we are now free men and women, that

so long as millions of other industrial workers are without economic and political freedom a condition exists which is a menace to our freedom.

No greater truth of present day significance was ever stated by a President of the United States than the declaration made by President Roosevelt in his speech at Franklin Field to the effect that America was really ruled by an economic dictatorship which must be eliminated before the democratic and economic welfare of all classes of our people can be fully realized.

End Financial Dictatorship!

Along with the evolution and dominance in the economic affairs of the country of large corporate units engaged in the production and distribution of raw materials and manufacturing products on a national scale, such as those corporations of the steel industry today, there has also concurrently developed a highly concentrated control over the money, banking and credit facilities of the country. Its power, as the result of exhaustive congressional investigations, has been shown to rest in the hands "of a small, inner group" of New York private bankers and financiers symbolized and dominated by the New York banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company.

By acting as fiscal agents for our large national corporations, this group has been able to place its own representatives on their boards of directors and to determine, as in the case of the U. S. Steel Corporation, their financial and operating policies. Our basic financial, manufacturing, mining, transportation and utility interests have thus been brought under domination of this financial cabal.

In its earlier manifestations—from the beginning of the century to the World War—this financial dictatorship was named by those who vainly but gallantly fought against it—Congressman Lindbergh, the elder La Follette, President Theodore Roosevelt, Justice Brandeis, President Wilson, Senator Norris, and a score of other crusaders for democ-

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racy and humanity—as the “Money Trust,” or “The Invisible Government.”

Profiteering during the World War greatly augmented the sources and power of this group. Its corporate and political control was also greatly extended by the speculative excesses of the so-called “New Era” of 1923-1929.

In his inaugural address of March 4, 1933, President Roosevelt, in reviewing essential reforms, referred to the fundamental significance of this group by the declaration that “The money-changers must be driven from the Temple.” The Banking and Currency Committee of the United States Senate after several years of careful investigation later reported, during the summer of 1934, that during the post-war decade this financial oligarchy had usurped “the wealth stream of the nation to its very capillaries.”

An economic dictatorship has thus become firmly established in America which at the present time is focussing its efforts upon retaining the old system of finance-capitalism which was in operation before the depression and thus preventing the attainment of political and industrial democracy by the people.

Join With the C. I. O.!

Organized labor in America accepts the challenge of the omnipresent overlords of steel to fight for the prize of economic freedom and industrial democracy. The issue involves the security of every man or woman who works for a living by hand or by brain. The issue cuts across every major economic, social and political problem now pressing with incalculable weight upon the one hundred and thirty millions of people of this nation. It is an issue of whether the working population of this country shall have a voice in determining their destiny or whether they shall serve as indentured servants for a financial and economic dictatorship which would shamelessly exploit our natural resources and debase the soul and destroy the pride of a free people. On such an issue there can be no compromise for labor or for a thoughtful citizenship.

I call upon the workers in the iron and steel industry to throw off their shackles of servitude and join the union of their industry. I call upon the workers in the textile, lumber, rubber, automotive and other unorganized industries to join with their comrades in the steel industry and forge for themselves the modern instruments of labor wherewith to demand and secure participation in the increased wealth and increased productive efficiency of modern industrial America.

Turn “Dust Bowl” Into Grazing Land

A RETURN to the days of the cowboy and the shepherd on the plains of the southwest and the Dakotas is the only hope for restoring permanent prosperity to that drought and dust-ravaged section.

That is the opinion of Walter W. Weir, drainage engineer in the agricultural experiment station at the University of California.

Weir, who specializes in problems of erosion, blames the folly of the farming population for the existence of the “dust bowl.” The land, he says, should never have been cultivated in the first place.

In his opinion the climate is not changing, the weather is no hotter, the country is no drier and the wind is no stronger than before. But conditions have changed since the pre-war days. When the demands of the world war sent grain prices shooting up, crowds of farmers flocked into the plains country and broke the sod for the first time.

For a few years good rains brought prosperity, but when the inevitable dry season came the top soil, loosened by many plowings and denuded of its natural plant covering, blew away with the first wind. Nor did the wind have to be hard, since the abrasive action of the dust in the air aroused more dust, until finally the air was choked with fine, dry particles. The result was the murky clouds of silt which have ravaged the grimly-named “dust bowl” for the past three years.

The wise thing and the only plausible thing, says the university erosion expert, is to do some planting of buffalo grass and Sudan grasses, and let subsequent rainy years, which are sure to come, restore the prairie grasses. Then turn the land over to the cattleman and the shepherd for whom it was originally intended.



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the Churches of America

Labor Sunday Message, 1936

Requested to be read
in Churches on
Labor Sunday, Sept. 6, 1936
or on
Available Sunday thereafter

ON A DAY in the spring of this year this wireless message came from London: "Edward VIII, after visiting the great new liner, 'Queen Mary,' and the squalid Glasgow slums, turned to someone near him and asked, 'How do you reconcile a world that has produced this mighty ship with the slums we have just visited?'"

That question has to do with more than an accidental contrast. It focuses the drastic interrogation which the Christian mind and heart must direct to our whole civilization now.

How can we reconcile a world which provides, on the one hand, luxury and freedom for the few, and a sordid, drab, and pinched existence for the many? For the Christian conscience there can be no reconciliation while these facts remain. We cannot merely look the other way. Rather, we must look straight at the harsh reality and never be at rest until we have set in motion redeeming social purposes which can change old facts to new ones, juster, fairer, and more kind.

Our danger today is that the discontent with social and economic evils which these recent tragic years have roused may try to satisfy itself with soft compromise. We are in danger of looking at the ship and forgetting the slums. As the first signs of industrial recovery begin to appear and men's energies launch out with a reviving boldness, we may think that we can leave behind us the dark record of the depression years. We may imagine that unemployment, poverty, the disintegration of families and the disillusionment of millions of people, old and young, will somehow take care of themselves. The ships of our economic fortunes are on the high seas again, we think. Never mind the cost at which they were put there.

But this cost we must mind. It is intolerable to the Christian spirit that we should forget the human havoc which economic depression has caused, and which no haphazard business revival can possibly cure. Out of the crucible of these recent years, one iron purpose should be forged; namely, the will that nothing shall divert us from the continuing effort

to find those necessary ways of readjustment—whether through voluntary co-operative organizations, through taxation, or through other practicable social controls—by which those who are now doomed to a cramped existence may be set free into larger life.

The Christian influence ought to bring to our contemporary world three things:

First, a Compassionate Heart

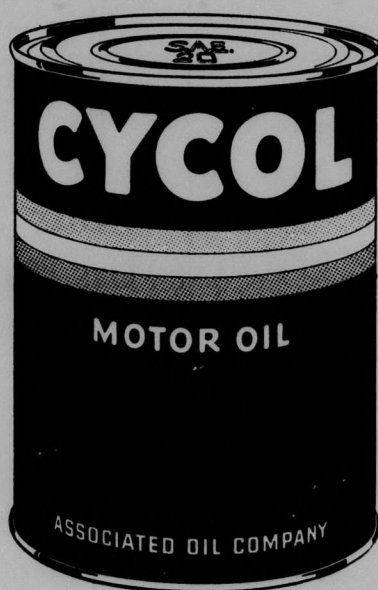
Christian individuals and Christian churches must be sensitive to the need of all who suffer. We must not allow ourselves to forget, nor let the community forget, the men and women in industrial towns reduced to a bleak and almost hopeless existence through unemployment; the undernourished children in families where relief budgets are too small; the sweatshops and child labor in some industries; the wretchedness of those who live around the shafts of idle coal mines; the exploited sharecroppers and homeless migrants in many of our agricultural areas; the negroes denied equal justice; and all others upon whom the bitter pressure of unfair conditions fall. We are bound to remember that it was with such as these that our Master identified Himself when He said: "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto Me."

Second, a Courageous Mind

The Christian conscience does not make us more nearly infallible than other men in technical details. It does not equip us to speak dogmatically on precise political or economic programs. But it ought to, and does, give a clarity of central judgment. It turns upon all questions the light of one supreme consideration. Because it believes that all men are the children of God, it believes that the only right ideal for any community is one in which there shall be freedom for all men to develop in thought and in action the best that is in their personalities. Therefore, the Christian spirit must stand like a flaming sword against all frightened attempts to bring upon America that shackling of human

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thought and that stifling of independent speech which lie like a dark shadow on those lands where dictatorship prevails. The teachers' oath bills introduced in many legislatures and passed by some, the "gag laws" introduced in Congress, the vicious assaults upon academic freedom, and ultimately upon academic honesty, the widespread denial of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, which have been launched by sinister influences under the mask of patriotism, are denials not only of political democracy, but of the Christian faith in the dignity of the human soul; and with them, therefore, the Christian church can have no part nor lot.

Third, a Faith in the Will of Christ

In these immediate days when the conditions of our world have become so ominous, we need the heroic confidence of this faith. There is too much bitterness already in our domestic affairs. There is too much bitterness between the nations. The conflicts of economic interest and the antagonisms between economic classes are turning away from patient reasonableness toward forcible repression on one side and violence on the other. Many today believe that our social unrest will lead to revolution, and that the old hatreds between the nations are leading inevitably to new war. But those who follow Christ will yield to no such impotent fatalism. In thought, in conversation, and in our influence on public policy, we must set forward and persistently support those measures of co-operation and constructive service through which a better social order may be peaceably achieved. We must resist the policy of increased armaments and the growth of military control, and unflaggingly urge the participation of the United States in study and adjustment among the nations of those inequalities, political and economic, from which wars take their rise.

Christians should follow the pioneering example of those who, like Kagawa, make love the controlling principle in personal, economic, and international relationships. Such men may be hated, misunderstood, persecuted, executed even; but they can be the seed for the future. Though the pathway lead to a cross we remember that the cross is a sign not of defeat, but of final triumph.

Railroads Again Display Stupidity

BRINGING to mind the tremendous pressure brought to bear by the railroads of the United States to prevent the introduction of air brakes, the automatic coupler and other innovations calculated to safeguard life and limb of workers and travelers is a move recently made in Washington.

The Association of American Railroads has filed a long brief asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to dismiss proceedings brought by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Enginemen to require the installation of power reverse gears on locomotives as a substitute for hand-operated gears.

A reverse gear is a mechanism by which the engineer can operate the gears so as to move a locomotive in either direction. The hand gear is manually operated, while the power gear is operated by air pressure.

The railroad employees concerned claim that power reverse gears would bring about increased safety in the operation of locomotives.

The brief filed by the railroad association admits that "accidents to men in the locomotive cab involving movements of the levers are more common with hand gears than with power gears," but undertakes to modify the results of the accident hazard with the statement that "such accidents are seldom severe and are, with negligible exceptions, if any, not the result of any fault or quality which can be remedied only by the elimination of the hand gear." The association also contends that accidents to men working around locomotives are more common when locomotives are equipped with power gears.

But probably the major objection to the power gear is the association's statement that if the Interstate Commerce Commission should grant the Brotherhood's request it would cost the railroad companies "in excess of \$7,000,000." There are 18,000 locomotives which lack power reserve gears.

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Justice Stone Implies Bias in Minimum Wage Decision

THE strong dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan F. Stone upholding the validity of the minimum wage law for women enacted by the New York State Legislature, which was recently ruled unconstitutional by the majority opinion of five out of nine justices of the United States Supreme Court, was characterized by an unusually severe criticism of the principles on which the majority based their edict.

The majority decision held that the law interfered with liberty of contract guaranteed by the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment and was discriminatory in favor of women wage earners.

Although Justice Stone sided with the dissenting opinion written by Chief Justice Hughes, he wrote a short separate dissenting opinion which in reality accused the reactionary majority of putting their own economic views into the Constitution as the basis for an opinion utterly unwarranted by the text of that document and numerous previous decisions of the court. Justice Brandeis and Justice Cordozo joined with Justice Stone in the opinion.

Liberty Is Not Freedom From Law

"The vague and general pronouncement of the fourteenth amendment against deprivation of liberty without due process of law is a limitation of legislative power, not a formula for its exercise," Justice Stone said. "It does not purport to say in what particular manner that power shall be exerted. It makes no fine-spun distinctions between methods which the legislature may and which it may not choose to solve a pressing problem of government.

"It is plain, too, that unless the language of the amendment and the decisions of this court are to be ignored, the liberty which the amendment protects is not freedom from restraint of all law, or of any law which reasonable men may think an appropriate means for dealing with any of those matters of public concern with which it is the business of government to deal.

"There is grim irony in speaking of the freedom of contract of those who, because of their economic necessities, give their service for less than

is needed to keep body and soul together. But if this is freedom of contract no one has ever denied that it is freedom which may be restrained, notwithstanding the fourteenth amendment, by a statute passed in the public interest.

Starvation Wages Concern the Public

Citing numerous decisions in which the Supreme Court "has sustained the power of legislatures to prohibit or restrict the terms of a contract," Justice Stone continued:

"No one doubts that the presence in the community of a large number of those compelled by economic necessity to accept a wage less than is needed for subsistence is a matter of grave public concern, the more so when, as has been demonstrated here, it tends to produce ill-health, immorality and deterioration of the race.

"The fact that at one time or another Congress and the legislatures of seventeen states, and the legislative bodies of twenty-one foreign countries, including Great Britain and its four commonwealths, have found that wage regulation is an appropriate corrective for serious social and economic maladjustments growing out of inequality in bargaining power, precludes, for me, any assumption that it is a remedy beyond the bounds of reason.

"It is difficult to imagine any grounds, other than our own personal economic predilections, for saying that the contract of employment is any the less an appropriate subject of legislation than are scores of others, in dealing with which this court has held that legislatures may curtail individual freedom in the public interest.

"If it is a subject upon which there is power to legislate at all, the fourteenth amendment makes no distinction between methods by which legislatures may deal with it, any more than it proscribes the regulation of one term of a bargain more than another if it is properly the subject of regulation."

In the majority opinion invalidating the New York law emphasis was laid on the Supreme Court's ruling a number of years ago invalidating

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the minimum wage act for the District of Columbia. Referring to this case, Justice Stone said that in the years which have intervened since then "we have had opportunity to learn that a wage is not always the result of free bargaining between employers and employees; that it may be one forced upon employees by their economic necessities and employers by the most ruthless of their competitors.

"We have had opportunity to perceive more clearly that a wage insufficient to support the worker does not visit its consequences upon him alone; that it may affect profoundly the entire economic structure of society and, in any case, that it casts on every taxpayer, and on government itself, the burden of solving the problems of poverty, subsistence, health and morals of large numbers in the community.

Problems Are National

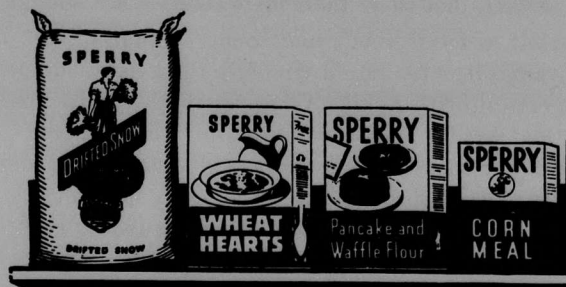
"Because of their nature and extent, these are public problems. A generation ago they were for the individual to solve; today they are the burden of the nation. I can perceive no more objection, on constitutional grounds, to their solution by requiring an industry to bear the subsistence cost of the labor which it employs than to the imposition upon it of the cost of its industrial accidents.

"It is not for the courts to resolve doubts whether the remedy by wage regulation is as efficacious as many believe, or is better than some other, or is better even than the blind operation of uncontrolled economic forces. The legislature must be free to choose unless government is to be rendered impotent. The fourteenth amendment has no more embedded in the Constitution our preference for some particular set of economic beliefs than it has adopted, in the name of liberty, the system of theology which we may happen to approve."

In conclusion Justice Stone said that the Supreme Court should follow its own former decisions in cases involving limitation of contracts and "leave the selection and the method of the solution of the problems to which the statute is addressed where it seems to me the Constitution has left them, to the legislative branch of the government."

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President Sproul Warns Graduates Against Reaction to Radicalism

URGING them to be controlled by thinking rather than by feeling, advising them to contribute to evolution rather than revolution, and warning of the dangers that may come from reaction against uncontrolled radicalism, President Robert Gordon Sproul told the members of the graduating class of the University of California at Los Angeles that their part is to lead, that to do their mere share is not enough.

"Stir yourself to action about your country's affairs," said Dr. Sproul. "Cultivate loyalty; it is too rare a virtue in these days, but still a virtue; perhaps the greatest of them all. As university graduates your part is to think longer and harder and more unselfishly than others; to recognize and accept a larger social obligation toward your fellows and the state. If democracy is to come through unscathed, every man must do his share, but you should lead. Our nation faces menacing issues, and the decision will be determined by the votes of the American democracy. If the people are not to fall a prey to the demagogues, the charlatans, the fanatics, and the witch-burners, they must have sound, courageous leaders. That responsibility is yours! You cannot discharge it unless you have something of religious fervor, something within you that makes you realize that your life is not altogether your own, that it is part of the commonweal.

Many-sided Service to Man

"Each year, as the privilege of bidding godspeed to a graduating class comes to me, it brings deep satisfaction to stand for a few moments in the presence of such a company as this, representative of the scholarship and the studentship of every part of our own state, of forty-eight states of our own great country, and of twenty-six lands beyond our national boundaries. And each year I must begin by saying, 'you are the largest number ever sent forth from this campus with its blessing by the university at its annual commencement exercises.'

"But it is not the number of you on which my mind delights to dwell, but the motives that drew you to this center of prodigious and many-sided learning and research, of prodigious and many-sided service to man wherever he may dwell. You have come here to gain during one year, or

two, or three, or four, or more, knowledge. You have willingly made yourselves members of an enterprise to which your relationship is irrevocable, and will last as long as your life continues. For commencement does not mark the beginning of a life set apart from the university. These ceremonies mark the confirmation of your right to enter, in the fullest sense, into the fellowship of the university and of all those who seek and value education.

"You have shared for a time in the activities of a university; you are now to follow the very diverse occupations of the world; some perhaps to preach automobiles and refrigerators, others to peddle philosophy or literature. But you will soon discover—and by all of you, I hope, it will be cherished as a precious thing—that you have a bond of union in what you have comprehended and made your own of the spirit of the University of California."

President Sproul told the graduates that the university had endeavored to teach them that the present can be interpreted only by an understanding of the past, and to obtain and evaluate facts, to keep the balance of facts and ideas, and urged them to continue to think as they have learned to think in "this community of students and scholars."

Fears "Fire Department of Reaction"

"Times like those through which we have been passing encourage feeling rather than thinking," said Dr. Sproul. "Kind hearts are wrung by suffering; tortured minds are moved to approach reform through destructiveness. The thinking man can sympathize with but he does not follow the adventurers along this path. Revolution always destroys more than it creates. The contribution of educated men should be to evolution—slow but sure. Daily your generation should experiment. Daily it should move upward. But each step should be built on one below. No man attempts to climb Mount Everest in one spectacular dash, but only by care in preparation, patience in progress, and restraint in adventure, as well as daring and determination in action. This is the way of wisdom, and of heroism and courage as well."

The president averred that right now there is grave danger in this

A YEAR OF CELEBRATION THROUGHOUT THE NATION **Sears** GOLDEN JUBILEE

In 1886, Richard W. Sears, youthful railway station agent at North Redwood, Minn., conceived the idea upon which this company was founded—"Sell Honest Merchandise for Less Money and Many People Will Buy."

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Today, as we begin our GOLDEN YEAR, we see Sears, Roebuck and Co. a part of 435 communities; our employees as neighbors of our customers; our company held in high esteem. For all this we are truly grateful.

We are anxious that our 50th year show, as never before, the ability of this organization to bring you even better goods at even greater savings. Every event, throughout all of 1936 will prove how well we have done our part.

On behalf of my fellow workers I extend our greetings to our friends as we celebrate the GOLDEN JUBILEE of Sears, Roebuck and Co.

R. E. WOOD, President, Sears, Roebuck and Co.

1886—Sears, Roebuck & Co.—1936

Mission - Army - Valencia

country, as well as in the university, that restless radicals will attempt to go too far and too fast. He said he does not fear they will overthrow the government or its institutions, for the American people are too sensible to follow them.

"But," he continued, "I do fear that the overreaching enthusiasm of extremists will inevitably and properly invite reaction and thus prevent the progress which might otherwise be made. If I know my country, the bombs of the revolutionists are not dangerous because they may start a conflagration, but because they will call out the fire department of reaction, and with the smoke of propaganda, the water of suppression, and the axes of terrorism, the damage will be done, and the building of civilization set back another generation.

"Here on this university campus the state has trained you to the stature of manhood and womanhood. Today she calls you, nay she constrains you, to honorably repay the debt you owe her. No longer children, it is laid upon you to adjust your strong young shoulders to the burdens of maturity. America still maintains among the nations the great tradition of a free, self-governing people, loving peace, and unwavering in its championship of the rights and obligations, the privileges and the security of the individual human being—the supremacy of human values. Amid all the shouting and the tumult, the confusion of thought, and the bitterness of controversy, the people of these United States are holding fast to this fundamental and historic purpose. This purpose is clear; the specific ways and means of its fulfillment are, in the present moment, not so clear. Young men and women, graduates of the class of 1936, there lies the task of your maturity."

Creating "Dust Bowl" in California

California will be confronted with the same problem of crop failure that is facing the "dust bowl" states if farmers continue to cultivate land that, due to climatic conditions, is good only for grazing.

This warning to the state's agricultural population is made by Walter

W. Weir, drainage engineer and soil erosion expert in the agricultural experiment station at the University of California.

Just as farmers in the "dust bowl" brought under the plow land which was never designed for cultivation, so Californians are over-developing the land. The chief reason for this, says Weir, is short-sighted optimism and a tendency to forget the lean years during the good years.

However, evidence of the result may be seen in the San Joaquin Valley, where many farms have been abandoned because succession of dry years has proven that cultivation is not feasible.

The agricultural expert goes on to say that irrigation is the only means of developing land that is fertile but is not visited by rains consistently enough to produce a steady year-after-year yield. He hopes that the Central Valley project may furnish sufficient water to open new tracts of fertile but very dry land in the western San Joaquin Valley.

Without irrigation, however, further development is futile. Cultivation would simply mean crop failures.



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A formula for the man or woman who is earnest about getting ahead:

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Wage Payment and Collection Law of California

CALIFORNIA has been outstanding among state governments for its activities in collecting wages owing to workers. The wage payment and pay check law was first passed in 1911. The original law has been considerably modified, amended, and strengthened from time to time. The Department of Industrial Relations has devoted much time, effort, and personnel to this activity, and the combination of a strong law and a strong administration has led to the collection of substantial sums for workers since the law was enacted.

The first step when a complaint is brought to one of the offices of the labor commissioner is to notify the employer of the claim and ask for payment by certified check. If the claim is disputed the employer is asked to appear at a specified time and place. If the first letter is ignored a summons is mailed, and if the defendant still fails to appear or to offer a defense he is cited to appear at the district attorney's office. A complaint is issued by the district attorney and sworn to by the complainant.

How Collection Law Operates

When the employer appears at a hearing the wage adjuster attempts to arrive at the facts of the case and to convince the employer of the necessity of settlement on the spot. Money must be paid to the labor commissioner and a separate check is then issued to the complainant. The California law requests that the employer pay such amounts as he concedes are due, leaving the complainant all remedies he might be entitled to as to any balance. Of course, a considerable proportion of the cases are settled at these hearings. However, the most involved cases are those in which the employer refuses to pay up. If he has violated the semi-monthly pay-day section of the law and has skipped one or more pay-days an action will be brought against him for a misdemeanor, just as if he had violated an order of the commissioner or an hours regulation. The theory is that the labor laws are the tools and should be sufficient to compel payment. If a conviction is obtained the court is asked to impose a jail sentence rather than a fine, because it has been found that employers may choose to pay the fines rather than pay their workers.

Usually the court allows time for payment except in the case of old offenders. The probation board may release a defendant who has served part of his sentence and who pays the claim against him.

There is another section of the law which provides that in the event of willful failure to pay or intent to defraud an employee who resigns or quits, wages shall continue at the same rate until paid or until an action has been commenced, but in no case for more than thirty days. This has been upheld as constitutional, as has likewise Section 6, which provides that any person, corporation, or agent or manager thereof, who, having the ability to pay, willfully refuses to pay the wages due and demanded, shall in addition to any other penalty be guilty of a misdemeanor. In proving that the employer was able to pay but willfully refused the court would give weight to testimony that the defendant possessed an automobile or an office bringing in an income or similar evidences of financial ability.

Judgment a Lien on Real Property

As a last resort, if the money can not be collected in any other way, the labor commissioner will bring civil suit on behalf of the employees and try to obtain a civil judgment, which becomes a lien upon the real property of the defendant. In California wage claims may be assigned to the labor commissioner free of technicalities, and as a precaution these assignment forms are usually made out when the complaint is first taken. Sometimes a civil suit is brought at the same time as a criminal action, for it may be necessary to attach assets in order to preserve them.

If, after investigation, there appears to be no ground for the labor commissioner to take action, the complainant is advised to take civil action. If he goes to court he may ask for a 20 per cent attorney's fee. Claims for \$50 or less can be filed in small claims courts, with costs of \$1.—Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

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Montgomery Ward

Bemistown, Ala., the "Town in a Bag"

DISCOVERED in Alabama, "the town in the bag," is the latest word from Frank J. Ward, organizer for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Ward ran onto the town, two miles from Talladega, and he beheld not only a mill circled by a high cyclone wire fence, which is not unusual in the South, but an entire town. There is only one entrance leading into the village, and it is guarded by a deputy sheriff and a motorcycle policeman. Over the gate on a large sign is inscribed, "Bemistown—a Real Bag Town."

In reality it is the original "town in the bag." Although only two miles from a decent sized community, textile workers in this plant can leave the village only with a pass, and return with a pass, issued by the company.

To get into the village a stranger must give his name, address, business, and whom he would like to see. The guardians of the gate telephone the mills office for a check-up. If the credentials are all proper and in order he is allowed in, but only under close surveillance.

A blacklist containing names of all active persons engaged in the 1934 textile strike is kept on file, and this is first checked. If one's name is on this list he is barred from the village.

On the days that union meetings are held in Talladega no one is allowed to leave the village. A textile strike is now in progress there, so that no one can go into town on strike meeting days. The company is therefore keeping the workers "bagged" on Saturdays.

A baseball game in Bemistown means a shutdown of the plant, but all time lost is made up by Saturday work.

The town, mill and the bodies and souls of the workers are owned by the Bemis Brothers Bag Company, main offices at Boston, with another company-owned town at Bemis, Tenn., on the outskirts of Jackson. Conditions there have not yet been made public.

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Violations of Civil Rights During Year Reported on by Liberties Union

IN A REVIEW of the state of civil liberties for the year up to June 1, made public in the sixteenth annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union to its members, "improvement over the unusual preceding year was noted in all but a few of the phases of free speech, free press and assembly."

The report warned, however, that any improvement is "relative in an era of constant repression by defenders of the status quo, directed against all movements of change, particularly by organized workers. The relative improvement over the extraordinary year 1934-35, with the longest record of civil rights violations since the war, is to be ascribed to a degree of economic recovery, to the steadying influence of the "new deal" administration, to increased resistance to repressive measures by better united defense work, and to the rise of more vigorous forces on labor's industrial and political fronts."

The report, a ninety-six-page pamphlet entitled "How Goes the Bill of Rights?" covered not only the work of the Civil Liberties Union's national and fifteen local offices, but surveyed conditions all over the country. Analyzing repression, the report charged that "the greatest single attack upon American liberties is the resort to force and violence by employers, vigilantes, mobs, troops, private gunmen, and compliant sheriffs and police. These bulk larger and more serious than restrictions by law."

Areas of Repression

Chief areas of restriction of civil liberty were reported as the South, which "takes the lead in attacking organized labor and radical movements," the Imperial Valley and other agricultural valleys in California; the automobile manufacturing cities of Michigan, Harlan County in Kentucky, and coal and steel towns, particularly in Pennsylvania. More violations of "freedom of assembly" have been reported in Chicago than in any other city, the A. C. L. U. said.

Reports on various civil rights issues from eighty-nine A. C. L. U.

correspondents in thirty-nine states revealed that in most of them the American Legion was the worst repressive force; next came the chambers of commerce, followed by the D.A.R. and the Hearst press. "Professional patriotic societies, assorted red-baiters, the Klan, Law and Order Leagues and foreign-born Nazi and Italian Fascists" brought up the rear.

The union's correspondents declared that the rights of minority political movements to carry on activity were unchanged in twenty-seven states, greater in six, less in three; radical, labor and minority movements were more active than a year ago in twenty states, less in five; trade union organization met fewer extra-legal obstacles in nine states, more in eight states, with the situation unchanged in nineteen; rights of farmers to organize were violated only amongst Southern sharecroppers, and the rights of the unemployed were very generally recognized; race relations were reported improved in eight states, worse in one and unchanged in twenty-six.

Worst Violations

In its survey of civil rights conditions in general the union noted as worst features for the year the following:

(1) A continuing "red scare" used effectively to discredit all reform measures; (2) a widespread tendency to terrorism against radicals, religious and racial minorities, by such groups as the Ku Klux Klan in the South and the Black Legion in the Middle West; (3) the most serious attacks in recent years on freedom of education where pressure of the reactionaries is steadily rising; (4) denial of rights and forcible repression in nearly every important industrial dispute. Troops were called out in nineteen instances.

Civil Rights Gains

As "major gains" the union listed (1) no higher court decisions violative of personal liberty; (2) no new repressive legislation by Congress and little in the states; (3) no new sedition or criminal syndical-

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ism prosecutions "punishing mere opinions," and fewer political prisoners; (4) a diminishing of interference with demonstrations and organization of the unemployed; (5) enactment of the LaFollette resolution for an investigation of civil rights and collective bargaining violations; (6) increased resistance by labor and by the growing unity of defense groups to repression of workers' rights.

Surveying industrial conflict, where "the greatest violations of constitutional rights occur," the report said that "while there were fewer strikes in industry and almost none amongst organized farmers, every conflict was marked by repression. Troops were called out in nineteen instances to police strikes. This, with the record of twenty-four instances in 1934, is the longest in many years. It illustrates the determination of employers and their agents to break strikes by armed force if necessary, now that labor injunctions are more difficult to get. Thirty strikers were killed in conflicts with police and armed guards in 1935, and six more up to June 1, 1936—continuing the long record of fatal violence against those struggling for collective bargaining."

LaFollette Inquiry

Against repression of labor's rights the Union's report cited as a "major gain" the passage by the Senate of a resolution introduced by Senator Robert M. LaFollette for a country-wide investigation of violations of civil liberty and collective bargaining, "which for the first time will put the reactionaries on the defensive." The Senate committee will start its hearings shortly.

The report concluded that "American democratic liberties can be preserved for peaceful change only by widespread popular support" and welcomed the "growing unity of progressive and labor forces in defense of the Bill of Rights."

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1936

Organization Is the Watchword

Despite many troublesome problems confronting labor in the United States, with the threat of another general war in Europe, and with a presidential election occupying the minds of our people to the exclusion of other serious subjects, the organized workers of the country will face the future with optimism when they gather to celebrate their own holiday on Monday next.

Not since the war has the spirit of organization so absorbed the attention of the workers, and it is likely that this will remain uppermost in their minds for some time to come. No doubt it will be the chief theme of the speakers at Labor Day gatherings in all parts of the country.

For, although the progress of organization work has not been all that could be desired in the past, there is every indication that the unorganized have seen the light and the result will be that millions of "independent" workers will soon be enrolled in the struggle for a better America and a wider participation of labor in the profits of industry.

The strife in the American Federation of Labor as to how the campaign of organization is to be conducted is a trifle compared to some of the problems which the organization has faced and solved; and there can be no doubt that in a comparatively short time this difference of opinion will be looked back upon by the organized workers as just one of the obstacles that were surmounted in the forward march of labor under the aegis of the American Federation of Labor.

Calm Deliberation Is Essential

The Labor Clarion has had little to say anent the differences which have arisen in the American Federation of Labor organizations on the question of industrial versus craft unionism. Too much already has been said on the subject, much of which has resulted in unnecessary recrimination.

But there is one thing that all who are interested in breaching the gap that has arisen in labor ranks can be agreed upon—the sooner the leaders of the opposing schools of thought get their heads together and smooth out their differences the better it will be for labor as a whole. "And if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand," is as true today as it was two thousand years ago.

There are enough individual members and individual organizations in the ranks of organized labor who are interested in the welfare of the whole body of labor to refuse to allow the house to fall.

The action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. in suspending ten international unions for failure to comply with its demands that the Committee on Industrial Organization be disbanded may or may not have been the proper way to handle the schism which has arisen in the Federation. Whether it was or not, the approaching convention of the parent body can overturn or confirm its action. A labor organization, like any other body, must enforce discipline if it is to function at all.

An editorial in the "Brewery Worker," representing the views of an organization which is probably as vitally interested in the peaceful and just settlement of the dispute as any other unit of the A. F. of L., shows

the right spirit in advocating calm discussion of the problem. It is as follows:

"If caught in a fire, always keep calm; otherwise one may find one's self rushing out of the house with an egg in one hand and the parrot cage in the other, while the baby is left roasting in its crib.

"The A. F. of L. executive council, by voting the suspension of ten of the twelve unions comprising the C. I. O., and threatening to follow up with the remaining two, has started a fire in the labor movement that will be a long time dying out. Because of the gravity of the situation, extreme calm is essential.

"The decision of the executive council is sooner or later bound to affect every individual and organized unit in the labor movement. The effect may create chaos or it may solidify the ranks of labor in such a way as to imbue it with new unity and will to achievement. It all depends on how all of us react to the situation.

"Let us not be prejudiced nor let us be automatons. Let us be sensible human beings who understand that the labor movement is an institution built for the purpose of advancing the interests of the many—the workers on the job who pay the freight and bear the burdens. Let us calmly analyze the problem and act in such a way as to further the basic purposes of labor. Meticulous jurisdiction considerations never were of benefit to the workers. They cannot help the workers now.

"In every community craft unionists and industrial unionists are friends. They work together for their common welfare. Let us continue to do so. Just because the executive council may permanently suspend some organizations is no reason for breaking up that friendship which is needed so badly at the present time.

"Let us keep calm. The workers who want the industrial union, let them have it. The workers who enjoy their craft union, let them have that. But by all means let's save the baby even though the parrot cage and the egg get burnt up."

Society Interested in Decent Wages

In the minority decision of Justice Stone of the United States Supreme Court in the minimum wage case, a synopsis of which is printed in this Labor Day Edition of the Labor Clarion, the veteran jurist makes the following significant comment:

"We have had the opportunity to perceive more clearly that a wage insufficient to support the worker does not visit its consequences upon him alone—that it may affect profoundly the entire economic structure of society and, in any case, that it casts on every taxpayer, and on government itself, the burden of solving the problems of poverty, subsistence, health and morals of large numbers of the community . . . I can perceive no more objection, on constitutional grounds, to their solution by requiring an industry to bear the subsistence cost of the labor which it employs than to the imposition upon it of the cost of industrial accidents."

The thought expressed by Justice Stone has a peculiar application to California, where agricultural laborers have been imported year after year to work for starvation wages during the harvest seasons and then left to the charity of the various counties to keep them from hunger during the winter. "No industry that cannot provide a decent wage has a right to survive" is a sentiment that has often been quoted. It is now sanctioned by the highest authority.

Through the efforts of organized labor workmen's compensation has been written into the statutes of most of the states. If a man is injured in the service of his employer he is compensated by being paid a stipulated rate based on his wages. If he is killed his family receives compensation to enable them to carry on temporarily.

May it not be within the bounds of possibility that organized labor may secure the enactment of legislation that will require employers to pay a decent wage, or "to bear the subsistence cost of the labor which it employs"?

Every union member in San Francisco and vicinity should be proud of the opportunity to march in the Labor Day parade next Monday, to show his colors and to aid in a demonstration of labor solidarity.

Quadragesimo Anno and the Attainment of Prosperity

By REV. JOHN A. RYAN, D.D.

(The following address by Monsignor Ryan was delivered before the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, held in San Francisco last June. The effort of the learned cleric created so much interest and favorable comment that the Labor Clarion has complied with requests to print it in full, as a fitting contribution to the literature of Labor Day.—The Editor.)

THE Encyclical Quadragesimo Anno was published in May, 1931. It was addressed to the whole world. Therefore it could not have said anything specific concerning the depression in the United States or the return of prosperity. It does, however, contain several general statements which are very pertinent to both the industrial depression and industrial recovery. The statements which are particularly applicable are those concerning the bad distribution of wealth and income, the just wage, co-operation between labor and capital and the profits of capital. Concerning the bad distribution, Pope Pius says:

"The immense number of propertyless wage earners on the one hand and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men. Every effort, therefore, must be made that, at least in future, a just share only of the fruits of production be permitted to accumulate in the hands of the wealthy and that an ample sufficiency be supplied to the workingmen."

Unjust Distribution of Income

The unjust distribution to which the Pope calls attention in the foregoing sentences is particularly striking in the United States. Here are a few of the most significant figures. They are taken from the Brookings Institution volume on "America's Capacity to Consume." In 1929 the richest one-tenth of 1 per cent of American families received as large a share of the product as the poorest 42 per cent. This means that 11,653,000 families received \$10,000,000,000 of the national income while 36,000 families received \$9,800,000,000. The former group were all below the \$1500 limit of annual income; the latter were all above the \$75,000 limit. These 36,000 families probably did not spend more than \$800,000,000 out of their \$9,800,000,000. They had \$9,000,000,000 left for saving and investment.

The statistics of saving in 1929 throw additional and significant light upon the inequality of distribution and its bad effects. Seventy-five per cent of the total saving that year was made by the families in receipt of more than \$10,000. These constituted 2.3 per cent of the total number of families. Eighty-six per cent of the saving was made by the families that received more than \$4600; these constituted 10 per cent of the total number of families. Two per cent of the saving was made by the families that received less than \$3100; these constituted 80 per cent of the total number of families. The masses did not save enough to give them substantial benefits; the well-to-do and the rich saved too much for the needs of industry and the common good.

Occasionally it is still asserted that while the rich are getting richer the poor are getting richer likewise. This statement may not be technically untrue, but it is highly misleading. As shown in the Brookings Institution volume, "America's Capacity to Consume," the incomes of the higher-income classes increased faster than those of the low-income groups from the year 1900 onward. This disproportionate growth was particularly striking between 1922 and 1929. Basing his conclusions upon two tables compiled from the data published by the United States Treasury Department concerning the incomes of those who made federal income tax reports, Professor Arthur B. Adams of the University of Oklahoma says in his recent volume, "National Economic Security":

"A close study of these two tables furnishes convincing evidence that during the twenties practically all the increase in the national money income went to those who received incomes large enough to make income tax reports to the federal government, and the larger the size of the individual income the more rapidly did it increase from year to year.

Main Cause of Depression

"A study of the sources of the incomes of the high income receivers given in Table X leads to the conclusion that the principal cause for the great growth in the size of these incomes during the twenties was the rapid increase in that portion of the incomes derived from profits and

property. An examination of the trend of wages and profits during this same period shows that from year to year a decreasing percentage of the national income was paid out as wages and an increasing percentage of it was paid out as profits, interest, rents, royalty, and other property payments."

This bad distribution was the main cause of the depression. For at least a quarter of a century before the year 1929 too much of the national product had been distributed in the form of profits and interest and too little in the form of wages to labor and prices to the farmers. As a consequence, too much of the national income was invested in new capital goods. Too much was saved and too little spent. The product could not all be sold because labor and the farmers had not been receiving enough income to buy as much as they wanted to buy. The receivers of large profits and interest would not buy more because they did not want to buy more. According to the recent volumes published by the Brookings Institution on "Income and Economic Progress," our productive plant could have produced 20 per cent more than it did produce in the supposedly busy year of 1929. Nor is this all. Of the fifteen billion dollars saved in that year, ten billion could not find a profitable place in new instruments of production; hence it was wasted in worthless securities and various other forms of speculation. Had the greater part of the fifteen billion dollars saved in that year gone to farmers in the form of higher prices for their products and to labor in the form of higher wages, our industries could have kept going at 100 per cent instead of 80 per cent capacity. Since the distribution was not made, our industries were 20 per cent idle, and at least two and a half million persons were out of employment in the allegedly prosperous year of 1929.

Such are the main deplorable effects of the unjust distribution condemned by the Pope. Not only does it deprive the majority of our people of the means of decent living, but it compels our industries to be operated at far below their full capacity. Until this intolerable distribution is radically corrected, we can not achieve complete business recovery.

"Just Share" and "Ample Sufficiency"

The Pope demands that the bad distribution be rectified by giving to the wealthy only a "just share" and to the working men "ample sufficiency." This brings us to the second of his statements that we are to consider. He defines "ample sufficiency" in the following terms: The laborer's wage must be "sufficient for the support of himself and of his family," sufficient to "meet adequately ordinary domestic needs," sufficient to enable him "to bear the family burden with greater ease and security," sufficient to free him from "hand to mouth uncertainty," sufficient to "support life's changing fortunes," sufficient to make "some little provision for those who remain after him," sufficient "to acquire a certain moderate ownership."

These specifications show that Pope Pius had in mind something more than a bare living wage, something more than the minimum needs of a day to day livelihood. To comply with these specifications would probably require more than the \$2000 income which, at 1929 prices, the Brookings Institution estimates as "sufficient to supply only basic necessities." Yet in 1929 60 per cent of the total number of American families were below this standard. The Pope's demands call for a revolutionary change in the present distribution. And yet they are not substantially greater than those made by Pope Leo XIII almost forty-five years ago. If a sincere and general effort had been made throughout the period between 1891 and 1929 to apply Pope Leo's prescriptions to the distribution of the products of industry, in all probability the great depression would not have occurred. If all families had been provided with the equivalent of \$2000 a year at 1929 prices our industries could have been kept in operation at full capacity. This fact is a very striking illustration of the principle that in the long run and for the community as a whole good ethics is in harmony with good business.

The third statement of *Quadragesimo Anno* which is pertinent to our subject has to do with situations in which the employer is unable to pay a just wage. If this inability is due to bad management, want of enterprise or out-of-date methods, says the Pope, it "is not a just reason for reducing the workingman's wages." If, however, the inability is due to causes beyond the control of the employer, the Holy Father would have

(Continued on Page Fifty-one)

LABOR DAY GREETINGS



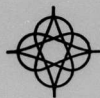
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Alberta Government's 'Prosperity Bonds'

By I. L. N. S. Special Edmonton Correspondent

THE Social Credit government of the Province of Alberta, Canada, is printing "prosperity bonds," in denominations of \$1 and \$5, to be handed workers in payment for work done on public relief projects. Some retailers have undertaken to accept them, but, as neither the wholesalers nor the banks will do so, the only way the retailers can make use of them is to pay their store employees, their domestic servants, or workers they engage for odd jobs.

These "prosperity bonds" will be redeemable at the expiration of two years, provided \$1.04 worth of stamps bought from the Alberta government have been affixed to the \$1 bond, and \$5.20 worth of such stamps to the \$5 bond. The theory is that this scrip will change hands every week, and that each holder will only have to pay a 1 per cent stamp duty. Premier Aberhart says \$2,000,000 of such scrip will augment business by \$40,000,000,000, of which 15 per cent, or \$6,000,000, will be profit. Business can afford to pay the government \$2,000,000 to redeem the bonds, because there will still be a profit of \$4,000,000 left, he says.

This Social Credit phantasy overlooks the fact that putting \$2,000,000 in bank notes in circulation would add only \$2,000,000 to the sum total of purchasing power, though it may, by stimulating business, induce other possessors of purchasing power to exercise it, and so increase the purchasing power in active circulation.

The normal circulation of current money is from, say, a manufacturer's bank account to a pay envelope, to a retailer, and then to the retailer's bank account. Then, by check, the retailer transfers the title to his bank account, less profit to the wholesaler, who in turn transfers a title to money or purchasing power to the manufacturer. The Social Credit scrip cannot follow that circuit. Its circulation is limited to workers and retailers, who must, with current money, pay for the government stamps necessary to make the scrip redeemable.

If the scheme works—which is improbable—it would operate as a forced loan from workers and retailers—a loan without interest. In fact, it would be a stamp tax upon people least able to bear such a tax.

Mexican Estates Are Being Split Up

Mexico's huge estates, relics of the old Spanish land-grant days, which have in some cases run into millions of acres and invested the owner with all the power of a feudal lord over his tenants, are being broken up and distributed to the common people as rapidly as the Cardenas government can push its program, according to Professor Herbert I. Priestley, professor of history and librarian of the Bancroft Library at the University of California.

Professor Priestley, whose special province is Mexican history, has just returned from an extended stay in Mexico, during which he studied the result of the Cardenas reform movement at first hand.

The subdivision of large estates, started under Presidents Carranza and Obregon, languished under the rule of subsequent presidents until Cardenas took the helm. Since his taking office, says Professor Priestley, subdivision, with corresponding grant of small farms to the common farmers, has been extended into states which were not touched by his predecessors and renewed in others, such as Colima.

Nor is the government making any attempt to pay for the land, having dropped the sham of giving indemnity in bonds. The common people are so taken with the idea of owning their own land that at the president's suggestion they have organized agrarian militia in many places to prevent the landed gentry from making any attempt to turn the tables.

The result has been an increasing enmity on the part of the wealthy conservatives. Cardenas himself, despite his popularity with the common farmers and laborers, is dependent, just as all Mexican presidents have been, on the support of the army, some of whose most influential generals are themselves large land-holders. Professor Priestley believes, however, that the army, better educated and more honest than ever before, and possessed of a new professional spirit which marks a distinct break with the past, will remain loyal. Thus, barring any widespread discontent, the Cardenas government should remain in the saddle until the expiration of its term in 1940.



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Twentieth Century Fund Report Regards Townsend Plan as Impossible

By GEORGE L. KNAPP (I.L.N.S.)

THE first objection which the Committee on Old-Age Security of the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., finds to the Townsend plan is a matter of arithmetic. Dr. Townsend proposes to finance his pensions by a 2 per cent "transactions tax," which really is just a sales tax. But there are at least 10,000,000 citizens in this country over 60 years of age and with incomes of less than \$200 a month, all of whom would be eligible for pensions under the Townsend plan.

To pay these people \$200 a month each would take twenty-four billion dollars a year. The committee's research shows that a 2 per cent sales tax even in 1929 would have yielded not more than nine billion dollars, and in 1934 the same tax would have yielded around four billion dollars—one-sixth of the sum required to finance the Townsend pensions. On the basis of business as in 1934 the sales tax would have to be raised to 12 per cent to raise the required sum.

Sales Tax Big Burden on Workers

Sales taxes always are passed back to workers or on to consumers—usually both. In either case the laboring man would have 12 per cent—one-eighth—of his income taken away from him by lower wages or higher prices or both. The committee rightly says that this would spell tragedy in the majority of American homes.

That is quite the mildest possible statement of the case. A "transactions tax" levied on groceries, for instance, would be collected at least three times—at the transfers from producer to wholesaler, from wholesaler to retailer, from retailer to consumer. This would mean 36 per cent instead of 12 per cent. The committee holds that such a levy would be utterly ruinous to business. Assuredly it would spell starvation to a large proportion of wage earners.

Spending Plan Not Aid to Buying Power

To the Townsend claim that the forced spending of the entire pension each month would speed up business the committee replies:

"This forced expenditure would not increase the speed with which

the money would be spent. The income of the great majority of people now is spent almost immediately, under the compulsion of economic necessity, for food, clothing and rent. Old people could not spend it any faster—even under legal compulsion. . . . Even in the boom year of 1929 families representing 80 per cent of the non-farm population saved less than 7 per cent of what they earned. The remaining 93 per cent was spent for current necessities."

"Nor would this forced expenditure increase or decrease purchasing power," the committee goes on. "It would merely take a substantial part of the income now earned by people under 60 and hand it to those over 60. . . . The result of the plan, on the basis of the present national income and price level, would involve a redistribution of income in which not more than 10 per cent of the people (those over 60) would receive one-half of the national income, while the 90 per cent who would have to support the 10 per cent would receive the other half."

Economic Security Must Be Given Aged

It is hardly necessary to quote the committee analysis of the effect of even a universal 2 per cent sales tax on business, on employment, on the whole national life. It is better to give the thoughtful, kindly summing up of the committee, thus:

"In exposing the fallacies of the Townsend plan the committee has no intention of implying that the crying need of the aged for economic security in the United States should not be met as far as is humanly possible within the limitations of our economic system.

"The great problem before the American people is to determine how large a measure of economic security can be given to the aged without taking too much away from the rest of us, or placing too great a strain upon the entire fabric of American economic life upon which the whole population—including the aged—depends for its existence.

\$200 Monthly Pensions Are Called Impossible

"It is obvious that anything like \$200 a month is utterly impossible with our present economic machinery. On the other hand, it is equally

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obvious that pensions which will be paid under existing legislation are not adequate, and that it should be possible to pay larger amounts. To this problem the committee is giving its earnest attention."

The report is signed by John B. Andrews, chairman; Grace Abbott, Frederic Dewhurst, Frank P. Graham, Helen Hall, M. Albert Linton, I. M. Ornburn, and Evans Clark, secretary.

Radical Hindrances to Trades-Unionism

In 1905 America produced a new radical group, the Industrial Workers of the World, known popularly as the I. W. W., or "Wobblies," says Willis Thornton in the Scripps-Howard press.

During the world war, which it opposed, the I. W. W. repeatedly ran afoul of the government through sabotage, and the syndicalist laws which many states passed were aimed chiefly at this organization.

Proposing to take advantage of the new opportunities for industrial as opposed to craft unionism, the I. W. W., after a period of eclipse, is making a renewed drive for membership today. It is impossible to give the membership of the I. W. W. accurately, as it fluctuates widely.

The newest form of radicalism in this country, of course, is communism. It came to America after the world war, and by holding up the increasing success of the Russian experiment before American workers, it has been able to recruit many followers.

Mutual distrust, not to say hatred, exists between the communists and the I. W. W., socialists, and other radical groups. The communist organization is too political to suit the I. W. W., too regimented to suit the socialists, and too rigid to prevent frequent split-offs from its own body of some six minority groups.

The only large group is the Communist party of America, which takes its orders from the Third International and claims 24,000 dues-paying members.

Membership is deliberately kept small, so that each actual party member may be a trained organizer and agitator; for every party member there are hundreds of supporters of more or less clearly defined communist views.

The present tactics of the party are aimed at making as good a showing in political affairs, local and national, as possible; taking advantage of distress to organized workers, unemployed, ex-soldiers, boys and other elements, and to embarrass the government as much as possible by "demonstrations" and rumpuses.

Also, the communists seize active leadership in any strike that looks promising, even if their own membership may be negligible.

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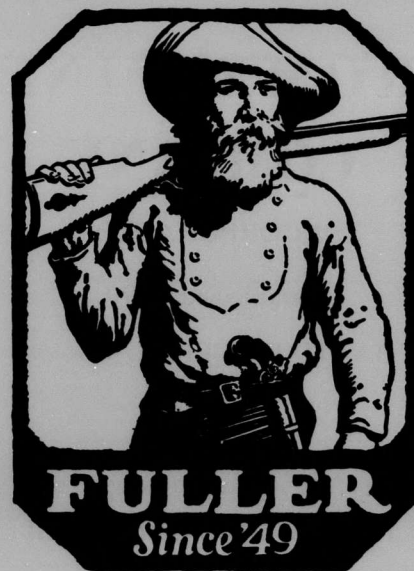
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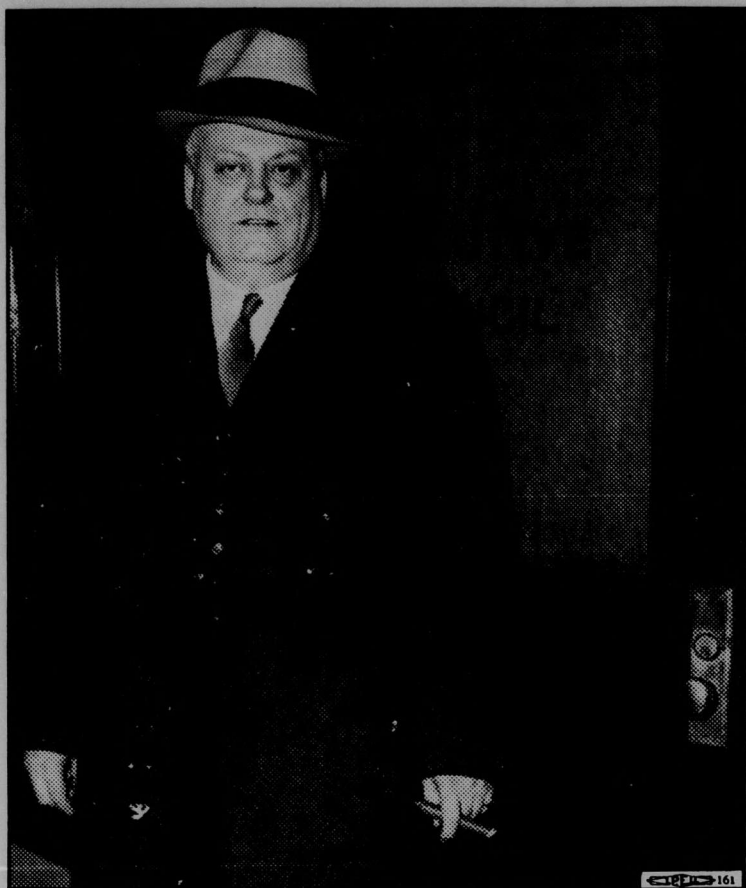
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The One Test For Recovery: "Will It Put Men to Work?"

I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor



I. M. ORNBURN

BACK of the heat and ballyhoo of political campaigns is the cold and aggravating fact that there are over twelve million jobless workers. Oratory of partisan politicians is worthless unless it contains a constructive remedy to create adequate employment.

American labor unions furnish the only remedy that has been offered. It is to cut the hours of work but not the pay of labor. It is a sad commentary on the party platforms that none of them has a plank containing this real cure for depressions. The one test for all proposed recovery measures should be, "Will it put men to work?" There can be no recovery for the unemployed until industry adopts the shorter work-day and shorter work-week with no reduction in pay.

If shorter hours can be obtained through political action now (before election) is the better time to place candidates on record. Demand that they pledge to vote for a thirty-hour week bill, which will do more to solve unemployment than any other one measure.

Cites Experiences of Lincoln

To the student of American history there can be no sadder page than the demoralization in Washington which reigned during the first years of the civil war. Lincoln had his "racketeers," "chiselers" and "gangsters." These politicians, who under Lincoln had taken over the government in the bankrupt Buchanan administration, had apparently no perception of the need for a single objective and a concentrated, driving, aggressive plan to meet it. It looked as though each politician and each general were setting out to win the war in his own pet way. There was no basic plan. When a victory was won, as at Gettysburg, these undecided leaders did not even know what to do with it—and Lee escaped to fight almost two years longer before the decision at Appomattox.

It was not until long after the simultaneous victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg that Lincoln turned the war over to Grant and spent the rest of his administration keeping the politicians off Grant's back.

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The decisive contribution which Lincoln made in this crisis in the nation's history was his setting up of a single paramount objective—"Will it save the Union?"

Paramount Question, "Will It Put Men to Work?"

Thereafter Lincoln made this "paramount object" the test of every question that confronted the federal government. If doing something would help to save the Union, that was done. If refusing to do it would help to save the Union, the proposal was rejected.

We need to recognize such a paramount object today. The principal test of every issue in the present campaign should be, "Will it put men to work?" Unless employment is restored to twelve million workers, how can they purchase the normal production of the nation's industries and thus restore prosperity?

Since the United States Supreme Court has nullified the principal laws that have been enacted by Congress to bring about industrial recovery, the best channel through which workers can obtain economic freedom and industrial justice is organization into labor unions. And even then no substantial advancement can be made unless organized workers buy their own products and services, which are designated by the union label, shop card and button. Above all else, workers must become labor union-minded and must be union label conscious.

Supreme Educational Question of Day

Speaking at a session of the conference on curriculum and guidance conducted by the Stanford School of Education, Dr. George P. Counts of Columbia University said the present situation is very similar to the time of the rise of Jeffersonian democracy. "The conservatives of those days feared the people. The people were on the march, demanding political rights. Today the people are on the march, demanding economic liberties. Can the public school, co-operating with other democratic forces save American democracy?" Counts asked. "This is the supreme educational question of the present age."

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Historical Sketch of San Francisco Waterfront Organizations

By PROFESSOR ROBERT C. FRANCIS

THE MARITIME FEDERATION OF THE PACIFIC is the fifth organization of its kind to be participated in by the waterfront unions of San Francisco. The Federation that has grown out of the "Spirit of '34" is, however, built on a broader and more secure basis, but the rank and file as well as the leaders of its component unions must support it wholeheartedly in order that it may survive in the face of vicious opposition. The many problems confronting maritime workers can be solved only by close co-operation of their unions. An outline of the past attempts of marine and waterside unions to work together will serve to show that there has long existed a realization of the necessity for joint action, and it will likewise point out the pitfalls to be avoided.

The Federated Council of Wharf and Wave Unions, organized in May, 1888, was the first attempt of these unions to work together for mutual advancement. Formed shortly after a disastrous strike by the steamship sailors against the Oceanic Steamship Company, and instigated by the coasting sailors, the Wharf and Wave Council was doomed from the start because the various unions were jealous of their autonomy. The reasons behind the formation of the first Federation, as stated in the "Coast Seamen's Journal" of May 23, 1888, are worthy of repetition. They were as follows:

"It is a fact which workingmen have had occasion to experience very keenly in times past that every waterfront union, be it sailors, stevedores, riggers or longshoremen, holds more or less the key to the others, inasmuch as they are all composed of the seafaring element and, in case they are disunited, may be used to work endless injury to each other. For this reason we contend it is desirable, in order to enable them to stand firm against the unjust and arrogant assaults of united capital, that the different unions should federate and their delegates in common council assembled should bring about a unanimous plan of action and procedure."

The above question is as valid today as it was fifty years ago, and if there is any difference it is more pertinent now because developments during the last half century in the shipping industry have thrown these unions closer together; nevertheless, despite the value that a strong federation would have had, the unions were not ready for it and within a year the organization ceased to exist.

Effect of Famous London Strike Felt

The City Front Labor Council, formed in April, 1891, was one of the outgrowths of the revival in unionism that occurred in San Francisco in the early '90s. The specific reasons for the formation of this body were to draw up a new schedule of wages and to present a solid front to rapacious employers and to misinformed workingmen. There is no doubt but that the success of the London dock strike of 1889 had considerable effect in bringing about the desire of the waterfront unions to work as a unit.

The support given the dockers by the other British maritime unions was an excellent example of what co-operation of all the unions in the same industry can accomplish.

There is one necessary prerequisite to success in the case of any federation, i. e., it must have power, and this the City Front Labor Council did not have; on the contrary it was divested of all possible strength by rules which made it impossible for it to call strikes or declare boycotts. The unions along the Embarcadero had yet to learn that it was necessary to surrender some of their individualism in order to develop a smooth coalition. The council accomplished little and passed out of the picture in a short time.

Third in line was the City Front Federation, which was organized in 1901 and which conducted the teamsters' strike of that year, successfully tying up shipping for two months. The maritime unions of San

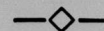
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Francisco demonstrated to the world that they knew the why and wherefore of collective action.

When the federation was in the process of being formed the unions had shown more alacrity in responding than ever before. This was probably because of a growing fear of the open-shop movement which the employers were conducting throughout the country. At last the unions were beginning to realize that the policy of "going it alone" would not suffice. Throughout the aforementioned strike the waterfront organization worked together with perfect cohesion. However, another such interruption of commerce was prevented by the signing of agreements by the marine unions in which they declared against sympathetic strikes; these agreements finally resulted in the dissolution of the City Front Federation.

"Citizens' Alliance" Enters Picture

In 1906 the Citizens' Alliance attempted to involve the City Front Federation in a strike with the possible intention of ridding San Francisco of the organization that had shown such potential strength five years previously. The method used was to deny sailors, firemen and cooks and stewards their rights under existing agreements with the hope that the Waterfront Federation would take up the issue. The "union busters" were outwitted, for the organizations involved withdrew from the City Front Federation and carried on a strike of five months' duration which was marked by frequent violent acts, by the attempt of the employers to use strike-breakers and by the use of the blanket injunction by the ship-owners. But on October 31, 1906, the employers admitted defeat by granting the demands of the unions. The Federation, which had spent much of its time settling jurisdictional disputes, ceased to function shortly after the withdrawal of the marine unions.

The Waterfront Workers' Federation, which came into existence in 1914, had the same obstacles to face as had its three predecessors. The persistent issue of jurisdiction was constantly recurring and it acted as a conciliatory medium; further, the role of an arbitration body in disputes with operators likewise became its function. In short, it acted

(Continued on Page Thirty)

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Matured

History of Waterfront Federation

(Continued from Page Twenty-nine)

merely in an advisory capacity. During the war the Waterfront Workers' Federation, although it had been opposed to our entrance therein, gave the government absolute support, and its affiliated unions subscribed thousands of dollars to war loans in addition to remaining extremely quiet through the period from 1916-1918. In 1919, when the Riggers and Stevedores' Union went on strike, the marine unions again withdrew from the Waterfront Federation and, as before, seriously crippled the organization, which in a depleted state existed until 1923 and then disappeared.

Success the Result of Sacrifice

It may be well in passing to mention the Seafaring Council, organized in 1920, which was composed of unions of men that made up ships' crews. The Seafaring Council was not a maritime federation and did not accomplish anything, but sank into oblivion after the sailors and engineers' strike of 1921.

Thus we see that, although the need for a waterfront federation has long been felt by the maritime unions, the individual organizations were not ready to sacrifice a degree of independence and autonomy for the common good of labor in the shipping industry. The lessons learned in the lean years between 1920 and 1934 were nevertheless invaluable to the men on the waterfront; as a result we now have a new unionism. This new unionism of the 1930s has given birth to a federation that has within its grasp the opportunity to accomplish the salvation of maritime workers. Alone these unions face a most difficult task—one that is almost beyond their reach. In unison they hold the balance of power, the ability to tie up shipping, the one threat that bears weight with ship operators. This strength the Maritime Federation of the Pacific now possesses. Let us hope that it will continue to grow under intelligent leadership, and that the unions within it remember, to paraphrase Kipling, that the strength of the union is the Federation and the strength of the Federation is the union.

Modern Man Without a Country

Forbidden to enter every nation in the world, Frank Kelley, is on the high seas in a Greek tramp steamer, a modern "man without a country," says a Tacoma, Wash., dispatch.

He is headed for Hongkong, but he won't go ashore when he gets there because he is not welcome in China. Unless the bars are let down in some corner of the world Kelley will spend the rest of his life on the seas.

On a cold January day in 1925 Kelley and Frank Gorman held up the Bothell State Bank, Bothell, Wash., and subsequently were sentenced to twenty to thirty years in prison.

Gorman escaped after serving several years and has never been recaptured. Two years ago Governor Clarence D. Martin pardoned Kelley, after he had spent eleven years as a convict.

A native of Ireland, Kelley proposed to go back to the old country, but he wasn't acceptable there, officials told him, because he was not a resident in 1922 when the country became the Free State.

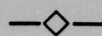
Facing deportation, Kelley and his attorneys searched throughout the world for a country that would permit him to take up residence on its soil, but none would have him.

While waiting in the Walla Walla state penitentiary following his pardon, Kelley managed to get a job as seaman on the steamer Rokos Vergottis. He sailed on it and will never return to the United States because he faces another prison term if he does.

Ancient Use for Mustard Seed

Trails of mustard marked the homeward way for the exploring padres of early California. The Mission fathers used to scatter the seed broadcast when on their trips of exploration. Returning weeks or months later, the padres would find a yellow trail of mustard plants leading them back home. One mustard plant will produce a million seeds. As many as twelve plants will take root in one square inch of ground. California exports mustard oil to all parts of the world.

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City of Future to Be on Wheels

The city of the future will be largely a collection of mobile units, while the workman of the future in the transportation industries will be clad in a spotless uniform and white collar instead of oily gloves and dungarees, in the opinion of William B. Stout, former president of the American Society of Automotive Engineers, who was a recent visitor on the campus of the University of California. Stout came here to deliver a lecture at the College of Engineering.

Due to various causes, Stout said, a large portion of the population is continually moving about. Economic advancement is going to meet this situation by devising homes which can be wheeled about in sections—an enlargement of the automobile house trailer idea. This will mean that the political management of cities will give way to business management, for the taxpayer will move to the city with the most economical tax program and with the best managed business establishments.

The dim beginnings of this future American city may be seen in certain of the trailer camps in Florida, he said. In at least one of these he saw 150 house trailers last summer, with their inhabitants enjoying all of the comforts of home. It will be but a step more, he said, toward the establishment of community interests, and then the mobile city of the future will be on its way.

Regarding transportation progress otherwise, Stout said that the great advance in engineering science is creating a new type of transportation mechanic and engineer. Also with these advances will come a great increase in equipment and a consequent increase in employment. He says:

"Instead of passing laws to regulate and control the devices that science has brought about, we should try to discover laws which will put these devices to the best possible use in the interests of all."

Right Versus Wrong

"Herbert," said the mother of her 6-year-old son, "is it possible that you are teaching the parrot to use slang?" "No, mamma," replied Herbert. "I was just telling him what not to say."



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Lives and Health of Millions Jeopardized by Dust Hazards

OVER fifteen million American working men and women employed in our manufacturing, mechanical and mineral industries are compelled to jeopardize their lives and health and suffer innumerable accidents because the high-salaried executives who dominate American industry refuse to install available and up-to-date methods for controlling dust.

This is the inevitable conclusion drawn from the report on dust diseases and dust control made by J. J. Bloomfield, sanitary engineer of the United States Public Health Service.

Complete Protection Is Practicable

Stressing the fact that if the industrial leaders would apply current knowledge in controlling dust these fifteen million workers would enjoy longer lives, have better health and meet with fewer accidents, Bloomfield declares that it is now possible and practicable to completely protect workers in hazardous industries from dust particles. The methods of dust control include local exhaust ventilation, which is one of the most effective methods for protecting the workers, wetting the dust at its source, isolation of the dusty operations, and the substitution of non-dust-producing or harmless substances.

In the substitution field, he said, a non-silica compound is capable of successful use for foundry molds and protects the lungs of workmen who usually are compelled to breathe the lung-destroying silica.

In anthracite coal mine operations tests have demonstrated that wetting coal dust reduces exposure risks more than 90 per cent by preventing particles of dust from floating into the air and entering the miners' lungs.

\$300,000,000 Lost Annually

In up-to-date abrasive cleaning rooms the dusty operation is isolated so that exposure to this hazardous process is limited to the person doing the work and he is equipped with a protective helmet. In a number of out-of-date plants this dangerous work is performed in the open and all workers are exposed to the bad effects.

Incidentally, Bloomfield estimates that those who own and control industry would save three hundred million dollars for profits annually by the installation of these devices for safeguarding the life and health of the millions of workers in hazardous industries. From labor's point of view profits for the owners of industry are of negligible importance compared with 100 per cent protection for those who do the useful work.

Under our governmental system the fault lies with state legislatures, which consistently and persistently refuse to pass the necessary laws to protect working men and women from occupational hazards. This is a conspicuous field in which organized labor can effectively mobilize its non-partisan voting power at the ballot box.

Modern Mechanical Marvels

Machinery now blows lamp bulbs at the rate of 552 per minute. New plants are now being built that will blow 1100 per minute. Only a couple of these machines will be needed to blow all the lamp bulbs we can use.

Until 1925 the wrought iron puddler could only puddle about 200 pounds—his own weight each day—but the Aston process makes wrought iron at the rate of 500 to 1000 tons per day and makes it better than it could be made by hand.

In Andrew Jackson's time they tilled land with a spade. It required ninety-six hours for a good man to spade an acre of ground. Today one man with a helper, using a tractor, can work twenty-two acres per day. They can plow an acre in one seven-hundredth of the time it took with a spade.

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Vicious Criminal Syndicalism Law

A liberal publication attributes the following utterances on the criminal syndicalism act, printed in 1923, to Eustace Cullinan, attorney for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company:

"The trouble is that the syndicalist law, logical as it is, leaves to the decision of a jury, reflecting all the prejudices and popular errors and delusions of the moment, the determination in each case of question of fact whether the particular utterance of the accused person does advocate, teach, or 'aid and abet' unlawful methods of bringing about industrial or political changes.

"'Aid and abet' is a very general phrase, permitting much latitude in its application. Few of us find much difficulty in damning, as tending to excite violence in some more or less proximate degree, almost any novel political or industrial opinion in which we do not happen to concur.

". . . Any attempt to suppress the free utterance of opinions . . . is a political mistake which breeds more evil than it represses, and because, in particular instances, such laws lead to grave injustices by making the intelligence and prejudices of a casual jury the measure of the criminality of opinions expressed by accused persons."

Odd Expression Traced to Origin

"I swear by the Great Horn Spoon!" This expression, common throughout the nation during the gold rush days, and sometimes heard even today, had its origin in California, according to researchers for the Federal Writers' Projects. It was first used by the Sonorians, better known now as the Yaquis of the State of Sonora, Mexico, when they entered the state seeking gold around 1847. They used a spoon made of a bullock's horn to scoop up the sand in placer mining. Later the American miners used the same kind of implement along the Mother Lode in hunting placer gold. When gathered at a bar they drank to the "Great Horn Spoon," which they expected to bring them luck in finding gold.



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SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR

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Progress of Golden Gate Exposition

By LELAND W. CUTLER, President San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc.

IT HAS been said that San Francisco is a "City of Destiny." San Franciscans will never have a better opportunity to prove the truth of that legend than in the next three years. For these will be years dedicated to the creation of the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939, now rising on a 430-acre man-made island in San Francisco Bay.

San Francisco has never done anything in a small way. In pledging herself to the 1939 World's Fair, our city will not only reign as Queen City of the Exposition but will be the standard-bearer for all California communities who are to participate in this first World's Fair embracing the western empire.

In the minds of many San Franciscans, however, is the one predominant question: What is the Golden Gate Exposition going to do for San Francisco and the Bay region?

The Exposition will be a \$40,000,000 project. The federal government has already appropriated \$6,250,000 in allocations for the development of Yerba Buena shoals. This site, in the center of the world's largest land-locked harbor, San Francisco Bay, will be converted into one of the greatest of international airports and seaplane bases when the Exposition is closed. It will be presented to the City and County of San Francisco as the initial reward for the holding of the 1939 World's Fair.

Seven and One-Half Millions Needed

Directors of the Exposition Company, a non-profit organization handling the administration of the Exposition, represent a cross-section of the industrial, transportation, professional and official leadership of the San Francisco Bay region. These men, headed by Leland W. Cutler, Exposition president, will direct the private subscription campaign to raise \$7,500,000 to complete the Fair.

The financial campaign has already been started with assured success in its early reports. This \$7,500,000 will be circulated through the busi-

ness channels of San Francisco and the Bay region in the form of additional purchases and payrolls.

The Exposition Company is also paying for the modern two-story building at Bush and Stockton streets which will serve as the Fair headquarters until the close of 1939. At that time it will revert to the City of San Francisco for administrative purposes as an additional token of the World's Fair.

Top-ranking California industry is that of attracting tourists. The 1939 Exposition has set an estimated attendance total of 20,000,000 people. Measured by the yardstick of Chicago's Century of Progress, which attracted 39,000,000 people in two years, the stimulus to business afforded by this tremendous influx of visitors will bring millions of dollars to every field of commerce in this city.

Surveys made by leading tourist agencies of the Bay region indicate that approximately \$500,000,000 will be spent in California by Exposition visitors in 1939. Estimated expenditures for San Francisco's Exposition year will give employment to 125,000 workers in various industries and service organizations.

San Francisco, through its Tourist and Convention Bureau, has set a 1939 goal of 1500 conventions from all parts of the world. The Bureau plans to attract 1,500,000 visitors to the Bay region for Exposition year. With an average delegate's stay of five days, and daily expenditures averaging \$10, this represents a total of \$75,000,000, mainly to San Francisco business firms.

San Francisco's hotel and restaurant men alone have estimated that they will need 8400 additional employees in 1939, with an increased payroll of \$6,000,000. Department stores will gain \$14,250,000 of the total expenditures; hotels and food expenditures, \$15,000,000 each; \$4,500,000 for gasoline; \$9,750,000 to amusements; \$6,000,000 to wholesalers; \$6,000,000 for transportation, and \$4,500,000 to business lines in San Francisco.

Thus by this imposing array of figures for the year 1939 alone, not to mention the progress years of 1936-37-38, with their mounting employment, their increased payrolls, and enormous purchasing volume,



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Today the tradition is carried on in a group of specialty shops under the management of Paul Verdier, grandson of the man who sailed into the Golden Gate in 1850, flying the flag "Ville de Paris."

Established 1850

does the World's Fair convey more than the significance of a celebration to San Francisco and all California.

The Exposition will not only celebrate the completion of the two largest bridges ever built by man, both linking San Francisco with the shores of the north and east bay, but will also be dedicated to the inauguration of the first trans-Pacific airline, connecting the Occident with the Orient, with San Francisco Bay as the Western American terminal of the world's foremost air service.

In addition, of importance to all foreign nations who will be invited to participate in the 1939 World's Fair, there will be the themes of trade, culture, industry and transportation, with emphasis on the Western hemisphere, and the aspiration to "symbolize and promote peace, unity, and co-operation between the nations of the Pacific and the world."

Cleric's Definition of a "Scab"

A prominent clergyman once gave the following statements as his version of "scabs" or strike-breakers, after being compelled to associate with them for a short time. The story has frequently been reprinted, but it will bear repetition:

"After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad and the vampire, he had some awful substance left, with which he made a 'scab.'

"A 'scab' is a two-legged animal, with a corkscrew soul, a water-logged brain, a combination backbone made of jelly and glue. Where others have their hearts he carries a tumor of rotten principle.

"When the 'scab' comes down the street honest men turn their backs, the angels weep and the devil shuts the gates of hell to keep him out.

"Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage; Judas Iscariot sold his Savior for thirty pieces of silver; Benedict Arnold sold his country for the promise of a commission in the English army; the modern strike-breaker sells his country, his wife, his children and his fellow men for an unfulfilled promise from a trust or corporation.

"Esau was a traitor to himself; Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God; Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country; a strike-breaker is a traitor to his God, his country, his family, himself and his class."

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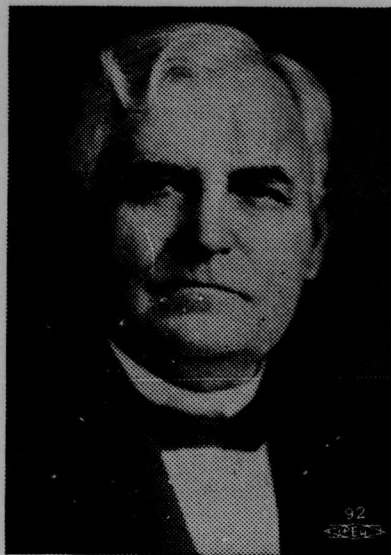
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Organized Labor's Political Policy

By FRANK MORRISON

Secretary-treasurer American Federation of Labor

In this presidential election year national interest is focused on political activities. It is timely to draw attention to the political policy of the American Federation of Labor. The formation of the American Federation of Labor developed out of the desire of workers to model an organization on principles which experience proved best suited to their needs. The immediate objective was to organize workers and to affiliate them to the union of their trade and calling to enable them to carry on collective bargaining relations with their employers for the purpose of negotiating agreements, regulating wages and working conditions. The objectives further comprehended demand for the enactment of legislation by the federal and state governments for the protection and benefit of wage workers and of the masses of the people.



Frank Morrison

With the passing of time the American Federation of Labor was brought face to face with the necessity of adopting a political policy which would enable organized labor to bring about the election of representatives in state legislatures and the Congress of the United States who would support legislation demanded by the American Federation of Labor. At the same time it was necessary

to avoid the danger of dividing the membership in a cleavage between the political parties.

The 1897 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared for the "independent use of the ballot by trade unionists and working men united regardless of party." Later the non-partisan principle was emphasized in the declaration, "we will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile." In the successive election campaigns the American Federation of Labor has adhered strictly to the non-partisan character of its political policy, with the result that increasing numbers of members of different political faiths are being elected to Congress and the state legislatures who are supporting the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor.

The question might be asked, What progress are we realizing when laws sponsored by the American Federation of Labor are set aside by courts and laws that stand the test of courts fail to protect workers in the right to organize independent unions because of the defiance of antagonistic employer interests?

We encounter opposition because we live under a free government and because it is free the labor movement has the right to carry on the struggle for realization of its ideals. Notwithstanding set-backs the persistent and insistent promulgation of labor legislation in the United States is creating a more enlightened public conscience in regard to human values and inherent rights of a free people as against purely materialistic considerations, and these principles are attracting ever widening recognition and acceptance.

Economic Injustice and Bourbon Blindness

(RICHARD C. D. LYON in "The Hosiery Worker")

There is nothing funny to me in the spectacle of a Bible-thumping, amen-shouting, slick and well-fed preacher invoking the shade of Huey Long, and declaring that with the aid of God and Gerald L. K. Smith, grandma and grandpa, singing "Onward, Townsend Soldiers," are about

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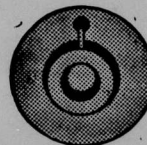


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to take over the country and start handing out \$200 checks on the first of every month. This is what the Wobblies call pie in the sky.

Nor is there anything amusing in the sight of a Roman Catholic priest, worked up in a lather, shouting "liar" and "betrayers" at the President. I hold brief for neither Coughlin nor Roosevelt, but I am jealous, in an aesthetic way, of the fine art of criticism, and, more than that, I am conscious of realpolitik. I want these charges to come from those who have the right to make them.

Nor am I much moved to mirth by the apparition of the North Dakota Wildcat, Lemke, jerking his marionette hands and feet as the wires are pulled and, by remote control, or ventriloquism, promising that the meek shall inherit the earth.

But most of all, I find no prime comic situation in the fact that 10,000 elderly men and women expended their miserly savings to get to Cleveland, and then sat in a hypnotic trance mumbling, "My eyes have seen the coming of the Lord," while on the platform before them their traducers, betrayers, and exploiters indulged in a Roman holiday of words. I am not forgetting the numerous thank-offerings, either, that the practical Gerald Smith collected, and that, no doubt, deprived many a delegate of his full quota of food for the day.

Yet all these things are not the true story of the Townsend convention, in spite of all the good-humored sharpshooters who so reported. The true story lies in why there should ever be a Townsend convention at all, and why a Coughlin, a Townsend, a Gerald Smith, a Lemke should be hailed as savior, instead of being pelted with derision.

This is the story you didn't read in your newspaper—the story of men and women mortally afraid of what will happen to them now that their hands are no longer able to fashion a livelihood; the story of economic injustice and bourbon blindness and capitalistic greed; the story of barrowing insecurity and a wish to cling to the last thread of life; the story of lives sucked dry by exploitation; and finally the story of a great hope and a flaming realization that this need be no longer.

Teacher—Now if I lay three eggs here and five eggs there, how many eggs will I have? Skeptical Pupil—I don't think you can do it.

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Indifference to "Red Menace" Deplored by Labor Editor

(From "The American Worker," Minneapolis)

THE apparent indifference of the average American citizen toward the activities of those opposed to constitutional government is becoming more apparent from year to year, and may result disastrously unless an organized effort is made to break the chain of radicalism being forged by unscrupulous agitators, armed for the most part with booming voices which function best when appealing to the hair-trigger mentality of a mob in action. In such an atmosphere calm deliberation is strangled before it can assert itself. Such demonstrations are accepted by the more conservative as "just a good show" because they view the whole proceeding as only another gesture of a few malcontents, to be subdued with little effort when the "show" becomes monotonous.

Such indifference only breeds contempt for constitutional government. Where no real opposition is manifested the leather-lunged agitator senses an opportunity to "strut his stuff" by challenging any of his listeners to dispute his claims that our present form of government is all wrong, secure in the belief that "his public" is more concerned with fiction than facts, and will smother the voice of his opponent before he can get started. All circus stuff, but it has an appeal to those who are out to enjoy themselves. So the calliope of Americanism in reverse is again steamed up for another discordant blast at existing conditions in general, interspersed with theoretical plans for economic evolution which showed symptoms of paresis long before the speaker was born. But it all sounds new to a gullible audience of inexperienced youngsters.

"Swivel-Chair" Reformers Impotent

What is needed at the present time is a national organization of real Americans with the intestinal fortitude to subdue these revolutionary radicals with the same ammunition they are using to cow a nation of intelligent freemen suffering from timidity or a sense of false security. But no organization of swivel-chair reformers will be able to dent the armor of organized rebellion now rampant in this country. The power

needed to freeze the flow of radicalism which threatens constitutional government today in this country must come from the ranks of the toilers, and there are literally millions of stout-hearted, intelligent workers in America today praying for a leader who will take the initiative in carrying on an organized battle against the "red menace" which is sweeping through the ranks of labor, organized and unorganized. They feel it is a patriotic duty in self-defense of not only themselves, but those dependent upon them.

Of course, all realize the flare of radicalism so evident in this country at the present time springs from the fountain of communism. However, the fountain is fed from so many subsidiaries the battle must extend to every branch of this "red menace" if the work is to be complete and conclusively lasting.

"Armed Struggle Against Government"

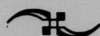
The Third Internationale (communism personified) is organized for the definite purpose of bringing about a revolution which will eventually destroy all so-called capitalist governments, which includes America. Now this so-called capitalist government means any country where the right to enter into private business is recognized. The missionary platform of the Third Internationale points the way thusly: "The present is the period of destruction and crushing of the capitalist system of the whole world. . . . The world situation demands immediate and as perfect as possible relations between the different groups of the revolutionary proletariat and a complete alliance of all the countries in which the revolution has already succeeded. The most important method is the mass action of the proletariat, including armed struggle against the government power of the capitalists."

Every member of the party, no matter where operating, is pledged to this platform. With this thought uppermost in their minds, trained evangelists of the party, their orthodoxy tested, go forth to carry the

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Marxian gospel to all parts of the civilized world. And, of course, America couldn't be overlooked.

Communists are wise enough to know that the youth of today know little about what has already been accomplished for the workers in this country without the aid of either themselves or their immediate followers. Old-timers can tell these youngsters that every inch of progress has been made in spite of this radical element. They can also tell them that nothing has been handed to labor on a silver platter. Every mile of the long trek has encountered obstacles of no mean proportion. Notwithstanding this background, the battle has been waged relentlessly until today the American workers (at least those who are working) find themselves enjoying better working conditions than prevail in any other country in the civilized world.

Answer Is to Educate Youth

All this has been accomplished without pitting class against class; without thought of resorting to a revolution in order to accomplish desired results. Therefore, a signal part of any program to minimize the effectiveness of the "red menace" in America must be devoted to educating the youth of the nation.

In order to accomplish this a leadership must be developed in every community, drafted from the ranks of those who can see eye to eye with the fellow who has a social or economic problem to solve—men who understand the attitude of youngsters toward present conditions because they have been walking the same thoroughfares for years, and can pilot them safely through carefully concealed plans to trap them in the web of such ultra-radicalism.

College Guy—I was out with a nurse last night. Coed—Cheer up; maybe your mother will let you go out without her some time.—Ex.



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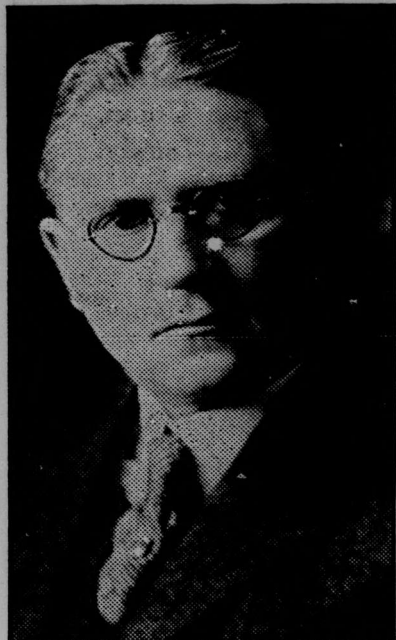
Communist Propaganda Denounced by Head of International Teamsters

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

President International Brotherhood of Teamsters

THE latest trick of the communists is to send out to different parts of the country where there is a disturbance within an organization pamphlets and literature, using the name of the "Teamster."

Of course this is a trick to deceive our membership.



Daniel J. Tobin

All this literature is printed and paid for by the communists. We have absolute evidence that the communists are centering all their efforts now in boring from within the labor movement.

Their orders from Russia are to create discontent and disruption among the organized workers. The chief agents in this country working directly under instructions from communists in Russia recognize that the greatest influence over the workers in our country is the legitimate organized labor movement. Consequently they are getting into the unions, finding employment, especially at the so-called unskilled crafts, many of them fairly well able to talk, never missing a meeting, continually creating discontent within the meeting and then whispering on the outside—in other

words, never ceasing to try to disrupt the organization of labor that has done so much for the workers.

The literature they are sending out is paid for by the Communist party. The publication, "The Teamster," printed in San Francisco, attacks our officers there; another, the "I. B. F. News," printed in New York, attacks the officers of our local unions there, and contains a lot of filth and lies. Another one in Minneapolis, run by Dunn Bros., backed up by a few tools, is called "The Northwest Organizer," and there are several others too numerous to mention. All that cheap, poisonous literature is controlled and dictated by the communist leaders.

The pity of it is that there are a few of our good, honest thinking members that read this stuff and some of them believe it. Yes, we have found instances where some of our good, honest, hard-working members in New York even contributed to this communistic publication.

We find in some of their publications that they write letters and sign them "A member of Local ——" All the letters in all the publications read somewhat alike and, of course, are written by someone connected with the office where the publication is sent out.

Attack Centered on Teamsters

We have absolute evidence that they are centralizing their efforts now on the Teamsters, because the Teamsters' Union in its convention unanimously voted to expel all communists, and because the Teamsters' delegates in the American Federation of Labor convention voted to expel all communist delegates to central bodies and state branches. The last proposal was carried almost unanimously. The action of the Teamsters' convention prohibiting communists from holding membership in their organization, because such a man cannot be faithful to his obligation, was unanimous.

We might say to the communists in retaliation for their destructive methods and their ungodly and unholy doctrines and their attempt to replace the government of our nation with the system of government

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obtaining in Russia, that this International Union and its officers will continue to expose their un-American tactics and to oppose their attempts to Russianize our country, even to the extent of asking the major political parties—whichever is elected to office—to institute laws providing that any individual making any organized attempt to overthrow our government by revolution and substitute the Russian Soviet form of government be guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment.

Aim at Destruction of Labor Movement

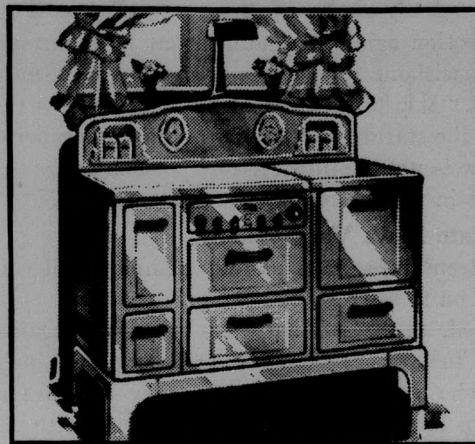
We advise our members and their friends to pay no attention to this false, scurrilous literature that is being sent out by those who hide in the dark, in secret holes, boring from within, to the end that they may destroy the labor movement of America. . . . No class of workers in the civilized world, either now or in the ages past, has ever enjoyed the conditions of the American workers. We say this as one who worked from early infancy and toiled among the masses, coming from ancestors who were forced through persecution to leave their own country and seek freedom and a chance to breathe the sunlight of heaven in this country whose government we respect and will defend. It is true there is unemployment, created mainly by the introduction of machinery and by a condition of overproduction. This condition will be remedied some day by a shortening of hours without a decrease in the daily wage. The trade union movement of America has done things and is continuing to do things. Its leadership has been tried on more than one battlefield and has proven true to the cause of the workers. We therefore advise you to be careful of the insidious, filthy literature that is being circulated among you, which only affects perhaps less than one-half of 1 per cent of the average trade union membership but which may, if permitted to spread, have a tendency to destroy your union by creating unjust discontent and suspicion.

Letting Mother in on the Game

Sonny—Mother, we're going to play elephants at the zoo and we want you to help us. Mother—What on earth can I do? Sonny—You can be the lady who gives them peanuts and candy.—Baltimore "Sun."



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Matthew Brady
District Attorney



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Labor Urged to Aid in Administering Unemployment Insurance Laws

NCESSITY for efficient administration of unemployment compensation laws, with organized labor, industry and other interested groups actively supporting such legislation and helping to carry it out, was stressed by Merrill G. Murray, associate director of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of the Social Security Board, in speaking at the National Conference of Catholic Charities meeting in Seattle recently.

"Legislation for protection against unemployment is important as a first step, but legislation without proper administration is meaningless and sterile," Murray said. "It profits a worker nothing to know that his state has put a law upon the statute books to help him during periods of unemployment if that law is not administered by persons aware of their obligations to interpret it in the spirit that it was formulated."

State Laws Vary Widely

Pointing out that fifteen states have passed unemployment compensation laws, Murray went on to say:

"Properly administered, these laws will give protection against the hazard of unemployment to over 7,500,000 American workers, or about 45 per cent of the total who will be covered when every state has an unemployment compensation law in operation that conforms with the Social Security Act.

"This fact in itself is important, but more important is it for those interested in this type of labor legislation to know how widely varied are those fifteen enactments. Oregon, on the West Coast, has one kind of unemployment problem; New York, on the East Coast, another; Alabama in the South, a third, and Wisconsin, in the North, a fourth. No two states are alike in industry, production and employment needs.

"The fifteen existing laws reflect the individual problems of the states and the individual approach to their solution.

"Unemployment compensation laws are not designed to find jobs for persons seeking office in a new government agency; they are designed to help the worker in industry and commerce to bridge the gap between the

loss of one job and the finding of another. Only through a merit system, with personnel chosen for fitness for jobs they hold, can this purpose be achieved. Under any other system of choice of personnel the integrity of the law is destroyed at the very start."

Help to Worker Is Aim

The assurance of efficient administration, added Murray, is largely dependent upon the constructive and articulate criticism of those who create the public opinion of a community.

"A law is as effective as its supporters make it," he declared. "If leaders of industry, workers' organizations, educational groups, religious groups and social-service organizations are interested in efficient administration of a law they can use their influence to further such ends. Their first job is to inform themselves as to the best methods of administration; their second job is to inform those who will profit by efficient administration. Nor can they stop at that. Their third job, once the proper administration is set up, is to strengthen the hands of the administrators through group and community support."

Technocracy Invades the Wilds

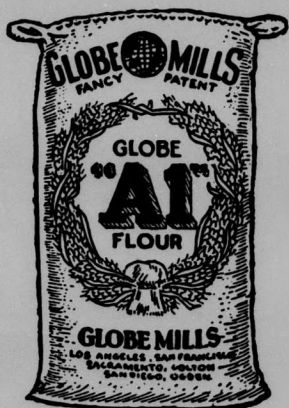
Trapping wild animals for their furs is the latest industry to report technological unemployment. Grizzled trappers, who have spent from ten to thirty years in the wilds, only coming to town once or twice a year for supplies, are giving up their occupation because of the growth of fur farming, according to reports from Juneau, Alaska. Lorin T. Oldroyd, director of extension work of the University of Alaska, says that fur farming is growing rapidly in southeastern Alaska. "The selection of proper breeders and more regular feeding is resulting in finer pelts than the trappers can ever hope to get," reports Oldroyd. The chief animals raised for their fur are foxes and mink.

"Have you a bit of your grandmother's lace to wear with your wedding gown, my dear?" "No, but I'm carrying grandma's cigarette case."

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The Scourge of Silicosis

By JOHN B. ANDREWS, American Association for Labor Legislation

Jane Addams told me twenty-five years ago that before each important step is taken in constructive labor legislation it will probably be necessary to have the need for action dramatized.

We have had opportunity to test the wisdom of her comment. We have seen the most meritorious measures languish for years in legislative halls until suddenly some dramatic event—a factory fire, a mine catastrophe, the sinking of an ocean liner—spurred the public and their representatives to insist upon protective legislation. Only thus have we secured adequate escapes from factory fires; the rock-dusting of coal mines to check the spread of coal dust explosions; and some measure of safety at sea. Through these years I have assembled, fact upon fact, abundant material for an article on "Providential Promotion of Labor Legislation."

But unfortunately many of the problems in this field which cry to heaven for protective laws are made up of day by day sniping in the workplaces without the startling barrage of thunder and smoke and property damage required to concentrate attention upon needless suffering. This is notably true of the insidious diseases of occupation which year in and year out take their toll of human lives. It was necessary to photograph the deformed victims of the match workers' "phossy jaw," and then finally to lead one of them into the public hearing room at Washington, before Congress would take the simple step necessary to abolish that occupational disease. In most of the states it has been impossible after all these years of workmen's accident compensation to extend this modern protection to those who are incapacitated for further work as a result of breathing the poisonous dusts and fumes of industry.

Appalling Evidence of Silicosis

The most widespread of all occupational diseases in America today is silicosis. It was referred to, under an earlier name, at the first national

(Continued on Page Forty-four)

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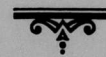
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(Continued from Page Forty-three)

Conference on Occupational Diseases held under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation at Chicago in 1910. For more than twenty years in this country government officials and independent experts have studied silicosis. Elaborate reports and monographs have been published and have gathered dust. Physical examination of the workers in the lead and zinc mines of Missouri, in the copper mines of Butte, and in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, have furnished appalling evidence of the deadly silicosis. In 1929, New York City, in the midst of drilling a twenty-mile water tunnel from Yonkers to Brooklyn, found that 57 per cent of the workers examined were afflicted with this occupational disease. At that time, as secretary of the Association for Labor Legislation, I arranged an informal hearing and introduced an impressive group of silicosis experts before the New York State Industrial Board. An official committee was appointed, but its mild recommendations have not yet been promulgated. Always in this country there has been money for more and more study; never has there been similar encouragement for legislative action.

Silicosis, in simple lay language, is caused by breathing in silica dust. Tiny particles of silica, too fine to be seen even with a good microscope, are breathed into the lungs. A chemical action leads nature in self-defense to build a wall of fibre around the poison. An increasing number of these fibrous lumps—"nodules" to you and the X-ray man—gradually block off the blood supply and finally the air passageways. Distressing shortness of breath and finally plain suffocation may result. Naturally the victims are extremely "susceptible" to tuberculosis, which carries off about three-fourths of them, while pneumonia gets about another 15 per cent. Enlarged hearts, from attempting to force blood through hardening lungs, completes the story.

No satisfactory cure is known. When this disease is once advanced the victim is doomed. Dr. Alice Hamilton, after a study among monument makers, is quoted as saying that no head could rest easy beneath one of those slabs if the marble workers' silicosis were widely known.

The dusty trades offer the greatest single hazard in American industry. And yet deaths as a result of occupational silicosis are unnecessary. To be sure, the known preventive measures are often difficult to apply and they cost some money. With a million workers daily subjected to this hazard in a long list of employments—including sand blasting, the making of pottery, metal grinding and polishing, work in iron and steel foundries and in glass and asbestos plants, as well as in rock drilling—the task of prevention challenges the ingenuity of America's boasted individualism.

Ghastly Tragedy Recalled

Wet instead of dry drilling, carrying away the dust at the classic "point of origin," and adequate ventilation, call for inventiveness and a willingness on the part of management to do the right thing even if a bit more expensively it requires a little more time to dig a tunnel. As an aid to stimulating preventive measures, as well as in the decent care of those workers who are not yet adequately safeguarded, coverage of all occupational diseases under workmen's compensation laws should be demanded as a minimum requirement of civilized society.

The slowness with which we in America have accepted our responsibility for even a few of the human costs of economic progress recently led many to welcome widespread publicity on the silicosis tragedy among tunnel workers near Gauley Bridge, in West Virginia. This belated uncovering of just one of the shameful instances of disregard for the health of wage-earners may be a big step in our progress toward industrial hygiene and safety.

It remains, as always, for those who through painstaking work prepare constructive measures, to press harder than ever for the urgently needed laws. As this advance is made through compensation laws and through technical rules promulgated as administrative labor legislation, the responsible public authorities, as well as those directly in charge of our industries, should never again be permitted to forget those who have for our common comfort and financial profit given their lives prosaically amid death-dealing dusts.

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Explodes Myth of High Salaried Movie Actors

Firing a broadside at "the myth of large salaries," the Screen Actors' Guild, affiliated with the A. F. of L., declares that fully 50 per cent of the actors employed by motion picture companies "make less in a year than an unskilled laborer."

Many of these are "extras," of course, but, excluding this group, "hordes" of whom, the Guild points out, "are barely able to keep alive on the scraps they get from the industry's table," 71 per cent of the screen performers earned from less than \$1000 to \$5000 for an entire year's work.

"Actors get only 1 3/5 cents out of the movie goer's dollar," said the Guild's statement. "They are forced to work long, hard hours—often sixteen to eighteen a day. Working conditions are tedious and in numerous cases the risks to the actor's safety and health are great.

These are cold facts. They destroy the myth that all motion picture actors are high-salaried people enjoying luxurious working conditions, and that they don't need a union for protection against economic insecurity and abusive working conditions.

"Professional people are no different from other wage earners in needing strong organizations to defend their interests."

The Guild, which is less than three years old, has a membership of 5000 motion picture actors and actresses. Robert Montgomery, the well-known star, is its president. James Cagney, Joan Crawford and Chester Morris serve as vice-presidents.

A Thoughtful (?) Husband

Smart's wife was musical. But Smart was a good husband, and when she expressed a desire to learn the violin he promised to buy her one as a birthday present. "A violin for your wife?" said the clerk at the music store. "Certainly, sir. One with a chin rest?" "Yes," said Smith. Then, as a brilliant idea came to him, he hurried after the clerk and caught him by the sleeve. "Make it a detachable chin rest," he said, "so that she can still use it when she's not playing the violin."

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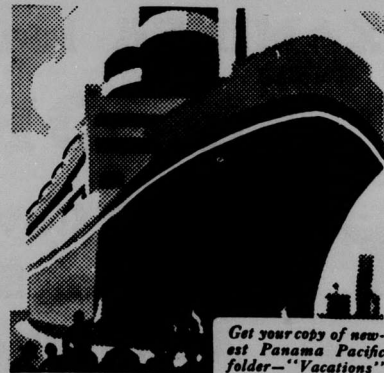
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Federation President Discusses Problem Agitating Unions

(Excerpts from Address of William Green Before Miners' Convention)

ONE of the subjects that has agitated the mind of the membership of the American Federation of Labor has been the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor. There are those who believe in different types and in different forms of organization. Some believe in the trade form of organization and others believe in the more comprehensive, broad industrial form of organization.

The United Mine Workers' organization is known both within the American Federation of Labor and out of it, up and down and throughout the length and breadth of the land, as an industrial organization.

But there are other organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which wish other forms of organization. They found that this other form, the trade form, suits their needs best, and we have no quarrel about that. They were chartered by the American Federation of Labor and they were given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor over certain groups of workers, a solemn covenant entered into between the representatives of these international unions and the parent body, a fraternal relationship between the parent and the child, and that is the basis upon which the superstructure of the great American Federation of Labor rests.

Trade or Craft Form of Union

May I, in a brief sentence, offer to you the arguments submitted by the defenders of the trade or craft form of organization? They hold that the skilled worker has a perfect right to commercialize to his full advantage, when negotiating wage contracts, the key position which he inevitably holds in industry and industrial production, that he has a right to use his skill in order to force from unwilling, reluctant employers the highest wage and the most satisfactory conditions possible. He maintains that he can do this if he can associate himself with his fellow skilled workers and his key men serving in key positions in industry; he maintains that he can negotiate more advantageously for those he has the honor to represent.

Those representatives of organizations who believe firmly in the craft or trade form of organization refuse to yield to the importunities of those who believe in another form of organization.

I have repeatedly stated that there are organizations in the American Federation of Labor which seem to be well suited for the establishment of the industrial form of organization and yet the officers and members of these organizations positively refuse to accept that form of organization.

The issue was presented clearly to the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1934, and later to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held last October. In that open forum of discussion, of debate and decision, the matter was presented, considered and acted upon by the delegates in attendance at the convention.

I am not here today for the purpose of discussing the merits of the different forms of either industrial organization or the trade or craft form of organization. I believe that experience has taught us that it is possible for us to apply both plans in the most broad, comprehensive and fair way in the organization of workers within the American Federation of Labor.

The Question Is Self-Government

I believe that we possess sufficient intelligence, that we are resourceful enough and I hope patient enough to find a way by which we can meet the needs of mass production organization as well as the needs of trade union organization and trade organization within the American Federation of Labor itself.

There is a question involved in this whole controversy that is deeper and broader and higher than the mere economic philosophy involved. It is the question of self-government itself. It is a question as to whether or not the working men and women of the nation, through their chosen representatives, possess the intelligence, the courage, and the tolerance to meet as a family, thresh out our differences, settle them as a family, and

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go out on the economic field and fight for the policies we adopt. That is the question involved in this controversy.

We can do one of two things, men and women of labor—we can unite our forces, we can find a basis of accommodation, we can practice the principles of good sportsmanship, and even though we don't get all we want we can yield in democratic fashion to the will of the majority, or, on the other hand, we can pursue a policy of division and then let us divide and be conquered.

Shall we wreck upon a rock of division or shall we demonstrate to the world that we possess the power of self-government? And self-government means the subordination of the opinion of myself or yourself to the will of the majority. That is self-government.

Instructions of Convention Carried Out

At San Francisco, as you may well know, and as it has been reported to you, an agreement was reached upon a plan of organization. It was an agreement which represented a compromise upon the part of the representatives of those who contended for the different forms and plans of organization.

After the San Francisco convention adjourned the executive council endeavored to carry out the instructions of the San Francisco convention.

Differences of opinion arose among the members of the executive council as to the interpretation which should be placed upon the action of the San Francisco convention, but it was clearly understood in the debate that took place at San Francisco that conflicting opinions regarding the interpretation of the action of the San Francisco convention would be referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for final decision. That was done, and after much debate and discussion the executive council decided to carry out the instructions of the San Francisco convention, to issue a charter of affiliation to the United Automobile Workers and to Rubber Workers who had been organized in federal labor unions.

I realize quite well that there is a sharp difference of opinion regarding the interpretation placed upon the action of the San Francisco convention, but I assert here, and I know, without fear of successful contradiction, that pursuant to instructions of the San Francisco convention the executive council of the American Federation of Labor went further in making a grant of jurisdiction to a new international union, newly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, when it granted a charter to the United Automobile Workers, than ever before in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

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Proceedings of Convention at Which A. F. of L. Was Organized

(History of the American Federation of Labor dates from the convention held at Pittsburgh in 1881, though the name by which the parent body is now known was not adopted until five years later at the Columbus convention. To the International Typographical Union is given a great amount of credit for active official interest in forwarding the movement for a federation with which then existing labor units could affiliate for mutual advantage. As early as 1879 the subject had been taken up at the annual meeting of the I. T. U., finally resulting in a call for a meeting of those interested. This meeting was held at Terre Haute, Ind., in August of 1881. That gathering was not deemed sufficiently representative, and on the second day it was decided the part of wisdom to defer the organization plans and to issue a call for another meeting, to be held at Pittsburgh in November of that year. The following is a review of the proceedings of the latter convention.)

THE first convention of the International Trades and Labor Congress met in Turner Hall, Pittsburgh, on November 15, 1881. It was called to order by Lyman A. Brant, a representative of the International Typographical Union who had been chairman of the committee appointed at the Terre Haute gathering. Prayer was offered by Kenneth K. MacKenzie, bookbinder, of New York, a Methodist minister who in summer made lecture tours during which he alternated labor subjects with those of religion.

The Call for the First Convention

The convention then heard the reading of an address previously sent to trade and labor organizations of the United States and Canada inviting their participation in forming the new group. This address referred to the work accomplished by individual bodies and of the much greater field that presented itself by a combination of these units, citing as examples the existing British, French and Irish trades congresses. It was further pointed out that legislative measures could be urged upon law making bodies, union principles could be propagated and wider organization encouraged. The opinion was expressed that only simple rules were needed for conduct of the proposed organization, that there should be no sal-

aried officers and only trivial expense. The call fixed representation at one delegate for 100 members and one for each additional 500 in local organizations, one for each national union, and one for each local trade assembly or council. This document had been mailed by Mark W. Moore, as secretary of the committee, on September 15. The names and affiliations of those who signed this pioneer call for a more complete union of labor's forces, coming from the Terre Haute preliminary convention, are given in the adjoining box on this page.

Thirteen States Were Represented

Following reading of the address temporary organization was effected. Named chairman, by acclamation, was John Jarrett, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, then considered the strongest of all trade unions. Mark L. Crawford, representing the Chicago Trades Assembly, H. H. Bengough of the Pittsburgh Printers' Assembly, and William C. Pollner, Cleveland, were chosen secretaries.

Committees on credentials, permanent organization, and platform of principles were appointed, consisting of one delegate from each state represented, viz., Massachusetts, New

(Continued on Page Fifty-four)

PIONEERS

Who Signed the First Convention Call

J. E. COUGHLIN

National Tanners and Curriers' Union

E. POWERS

General President, Lake Seamen

LYMAN A. BRANT

International Typographical Union

P. J. MCGUIRE

St. Louis Trades and Labor Association

T. THOMPSON

Molders' Union, Dayton, Ohio

GEORGE W. OSBORN

Molders' Union, Springfield, Ohio

W. C. POLLNER

Cleveland Trades Assembly

SAMUEL L. LEFFINGWELL

Indianapolis Trades Assembly

J. R. BACKUS

Terre Haute Amalgamated Labor Unions

Previous to the mailing of the convention call the following gave it indorsement and attached their signatures:

GEORGE CLARK

International Typographical Union

P. F. FITZPATRICK

International Molders' Union of North America

JOHN KINNEAR

Boston General Trades and Labor Association

GEORGE RODGERS

President, Chicago Trades Assembly

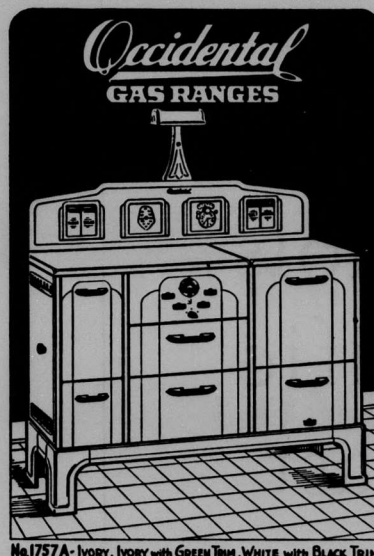
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High Cost of Corporations

One of the biggest elements of the well-known high cost of living is partly explained by the list of corporation salaries given out by the S.E.C.

Leonor F. Loree, prize labor baiter of the railroad world, is drawing \$135,000 a year from two railroads. As president of the Delaware & Hudson he gets \$90,000; and as chairman of the board of the K. C. Southern he receives \$45,000. The Interstate Commerce Commission and Joseph B. Eastman, former Co-ordinator of Transportation, labored hard to get railroad top salaries reduced; but Loree still holds out, though no other railroad salary is now above the \$60,000 mark.

That, however, is by no means the highest salary in the list. E. E. Crawford, president of the McKeesport Tin Plate Corporation, drew \$225,417 last year as salary, and, obviously for fear that he couldn't live in fitting splendor on such a sum, the company gave him a bonus of \$90,000. That makes \$315,417 to one man; and the tin plate industry in this country is protected by a tariff of 1 cent a pound—which is a tax on every housewife in the land. Somebody in Congress ought to look into this matter.

Other Executives Highly Paid

The McKeesport concern doesn't stop its high salaries with the president. G. V. Parkins, vice-president, draws down \$137,500 in salary and \$40,000 bonus. Ten directors of the company snaggled \$383,867. The secretary and the plant superintendent got \$35,333 each, and two unspecified employees checked out with \$67,417.

All told, the top officials of McKeesport Tin Plate set the company back last year to the tune of \$1,037,534. And of course the company took it out of the consumer, with extras.

Standard Brands, one of the bright ideas of the House of Morgan in that dear 1929, paid Joseph Wilshire, president, \$152,690. The two vice-presidents got a little over \$60,000 each. Eighteen directors got away with \$155,790, and eighteen unspecified officials collected \$550,070. Also, Standard Brands paid out \$165,862 to divers and sundry law firms. The total cost of the higherups listed by the S.E.C. in this corporation is \$1,247,180.

Standard Oil Salaries High

Standard Oil of New Jersey tops that, though its president gets only \$125,000 a year. The chairman of the board last year got \$112,500; two vice-presidents \$90,833 each, and twelve directors received \$774,219.

The total "overhead" charges of the company through salaries listed by the S.E.C. come to \$1,570,470. The high cost of gasoline is a mystery no longer.

Neither is the high cost of ribbons a mystery when one reads that the

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc., paid its president last year \$55,190; nor the high cost of ginger ale, when we find that the president of the Anchor Cap Corporation got \$55,833 last year, and the prexy of the Crown Cork and Seal Company got \$50,149. Even the expensiveness of tea is partly explained by the fact that M. H. Karker drew \$105,847 last year in salary and \$55,597 for bonus—\$161,444 in all.

Big Fees Paid for "Services"

And matches. The Diamond Match Company paid W. A. Fairburn, president, \$100,000, and two vice-presidents \$26,000 and \$25,000 respectively.

Another revealing thing in these lists is the amount paid for "legal services" and "supervision," "management" and "fiscal" services. Thus, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company pays its president \$36,000, and its vice-president \$18,000; while Sullivan & Cromwell, special counsel, drew \$55,417; Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, special counsel, \$52,500, and North American Company, "fiscal and other services," \$49,760.

The Electric Bond and Share Company drew \$74,856 from the American Power and Light Company for "supervision and general services"; \$92,666 from the Montana Power Company for the same; \$96,141 from New Orleans Public Service, Inc., for the same, and \$98,332 from the Utah Power and Light Company with the same blind explanation. E. B. & S. bobs up in several other places.

The high cost of corporations—it explains quite a lot. Dairy farmers have trouble in making both ends meet, the price they get for their milk is so low; but the Pet Milk Company pays \$109,745 to its three chief officials. And oil, and gas, and electric light, and every one of the billions of tin cans, pay the same kind of tribute.

The high cost of corporations.

Labor and Governor Landon

If Governor Landon should win it is taken for granted that the next secretary of labor will not be as pro-union as Secretary Perkins.—From the "Business Week."

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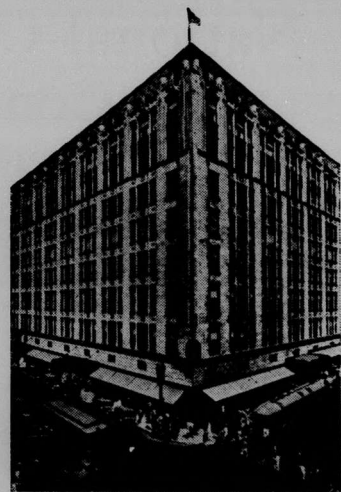
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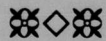


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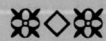
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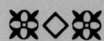
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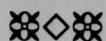
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Quadragesimo Anno and the Attainment of Prosperity

(Continued from Page Twenty-one)

By REV. JOHN A. RYAN, D. D.

"employers and employed join in their plans and efforts to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, and let them be aided in this wholesome endeavor by the wise measures of public authority. In the last extreme, counsel must be taken whether the business can continue or whether some other provision should be made for the workers." The last sentence is a clear confirmation of the view that business men or business concerns that are unable to pay decent wages cannot reasonably claim a right to continue in business. This, however, is not the part of the Pope's statement, as just quoted, upon which I wish to lay particular stress.

Co-operation Flouted by Industry

The most fundamental and far-reaching part of his declaration is that labor, employers and the public should co-operate to abolish the evil of insufficient wages. Precisely this kind of co-operation was in force under the National Recovery Administration. Unfortunately, it was ended by the Supreme Court. A few months ago a new attempt was made to explore the possibilities of co-operation between capital, labor and the government, in the conferences held under the chairmanship of Major George L. Berry at the direction of the President of the United States. Greatly to be lamented is the fact that almost all of the most important directors of industry who were invited to join this co-operative effort refused to go on with it after the first conference. Apparently the great majority of our most powerful industrial concerns do not desire the kind of co-operation recommended by the Holy Father.

On the other hand, there is some encouragement in the fact that a considerable number of the less important industries did continue their co-operation, and helped to set up the Council of Industrial Progress. On March 12, 1936, this organization of capital, management and labor adopted the following statements of industrial policy:

"Surplus products and unemployment arise chiefly, if not solely, from the diversion of too great a portion of the national income from the consuming market into the investment field; the industrial policy of this nation should now be designed to increase the buying power of the consuming market through the maintenance of adequate wage scales, lower selling prices and decreased capital and debt charges; Congress should be requested to enact legislation creating a commission with power to determine minimum wage rates, the maximum number of hours of the working week, the minimum wages at which children may be employed, and in the constitution of such a commission Congress should give equal representation to management and labor."

The outlook for co-operation between industry, labor and the government is discouraging because the dominant and dominating elements of business still believe in the old order and are still opposed to intervention by the government for social justice. Last December the National Association of Manufacturers, at a convention in New York, adopted this brazen proposition:

"Control of the individual by government is limited to the minimum essential for the protection of individual rights and the safety of the nation."

At its annual meeting in Washington the latter part of April the United States Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolutions:

"The true function of government is to maintain equality of opportunity for all, to preserve the sanctity of contracts, and to assume those collective activities which society must conduct as a whole. When government attempts by legislative means or executive fiat to impose upon business rules of conduct pertaining to such matters as wages, hours, conditions and terms of employment,

or other restrictive measures interfering with the free play of economic forces, it retards both the material and spiritual progress of the nation."

Business Callous on Social Justice

These statements by the two most powerful business associations in our country enable us to see why very little of a helpful character is to be expected from organized business in the struggle for social justice and a better economic order. The voices of great and enlightened industrialists, such as Filene and Dennison, as well as the opinions of thousands of smaller business men, are overwhelmed or overawed by the dominating reactionaries. Humane and helpful business opinion is, for the most part, silent and ineffectual.

In all probability, the program indicated by the Council for Industrial Progress could not be put into effect with an amendment to the federal constitution. Therefore such an amendment seems to be an indispensable prerequisite to the necessary co-operation between capital and labor for higher wages and shorter hours, and these objectives are indispensable to the return of prosperity.

In passing, it is well to observe that N.R.A. had made a good beginning and considerable progress toward all these ends. The Brookings Institution volume on "The National Recovery Administration" is frequently cited as authority for the assertion that N.R.A. did not raise wages any faster than it raised prices and that recovery would have been farther advanced if N.R.A. had never come into existence. As a matter of fact these conclusions in the volume referred to are the conclusions of one man, Dr. Terborgh, and they seem to be based on his a priori views as an orthodox economist rather than on anything like an adequate acquaintance with N.R.A.'s actual working. In the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" for March (p. 97), Dr. A. Howard Myers, who had at his disposal wider facilities than Dr. Terborgh for ascertaining the facts, writes as follows:

N.R.A. Raised Wages 26 Per Cent

"With reference to the period from January, 1933, to January, 1935, average weekly hours in manufacturing industries were reduced 3.7 per cent while capital weekly earnings rose 27.6 per cent, and factory employment increased by one-third. Since the cost of living increased about 4 per cent in this two-year period, real weekly earnings show an increase of about 26 per cent. Never before were weekly earnings increased to such an extent in a period in which hours of work were dropping so appreciably—a brand new pattern of recovery."

Probably the most decisive indication of the benefits of the N.R.A. to labor is what has happened since the collapse of that organization. In private concerns having contracts with the government N.R.A. wage rates were reduced in about 40 per cent of the cases, while work hours were lengthened in something over 30 per cent. In the retail industries wages have been cut in more than 60 per cent of the establishments and hours lengthened in about the same proportion of establishments.

The fourth and last statement in the Encyclical that we have to consider is that which asserts that both capital and labor should have a share of the product. The Holy Father declares: "Each class then must receive its due share and the distribution of created goods must be brought into conformity with the demands of the common good and social justice." While this statement has a bearing upon the just reward of labor as well as the just return to capital, I cite it mainly in the latter connection. The rate of interest or profit should not be greater than is consistent with the common good. If 2 per cent is sufficient to provide all the capital that the

community needs, then 2 per cent is all that the capitalist has a right to claim. This principle is tremendously important for the return and the maintenance of prosperity. In his most recent volume, entitled "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," the eminent British economist, John Maynard Keynes, insists again and again that the rate of interest must be reduced if industry is to function with anything like a reasonable degree of efficiency. Moreover, the share of labor cannot be increased without a decrease in the share of capital. This may be a hard saying, but it describes the only way by which the purchasing power of the masses, both farmers and labor, can be explained sufficiently to bring our industries into full operation.

The four statements that I have quoted from the Pope's Encyclical are at once a comprehensive description of our economic malady and an indication of the way to complete business recovery. We must have a better distribution of the product, ample living wages for all workers, adequate co-operation between business, labor and government, and a smaller return to capital. Unfortunately, the great majority of our business men do not realize that this is the situation. They still talk vaguely and expansively about the necessity of restoring business confidence, reviving the capital goods industries and stimulating investment.

Fallacious Economic Analysis

In an editorial a few days ago the "Washington Post" expressed concern over the enormous volume of unemployment that we still have with us and added the following: "The most likely avenues for the absorption of the unemployed are opened up by investments in plant and equipment, development of new industries and better provision for meeting existing wants. In other words, industrial expansion financed either by appeals for investment funds or utilization of the surplus on hand is needed to give impetus to re-employment, especially in the heavy industries."

This is typical of the fallacious and utterly unsupported analysis of our economic predicament given out by business men and their journalistic mouthpieces. The adequate reply takes the form of a brief and simple challenge. "Please point out the industries which need or could support more capital on the basis of the present demand for their products or of any demand that is likely to occur until business activity has increased 40 or 50 per cent above its present level." There are no such industries. Our industrial plant was 20 per cent idle in 1929. Its percentage of idle capacity is very much greater than 20 per cent at the present time. What industry needs today is not expansion nor more investments, but more sales, and more sales can come only through increased purchasing power in the hands of the masses. If the methods offered by the "Washington Post" were adopted it would give us a brief period of improvement, indeed, then a long period of reaction in the form of a depression, which would probably reach lower depths than were touched in March, 1933.

However, neither business men nor newspapers nor politicians are entirely to blame for putting the cart before the horse; for assuming that what we need is not more sales of goods but more machinery to produce more unsalable goods. Until quite recently that had been the theory of the orthodox economists for more than a century. In John Maynard Keynes' book, referred to above, he has a good deal to say about this astonishing theory and its hold upon professional economists. "The idea," he says, "that we can safely neglect the aggregate demand function is fundamental to the Ricardian economics literature." Later on in his book, Mr. Keynes points out that the method em-

ployed by the economists in dealing with the problem of sufficient demand was to dismiss it from the corpus of their science, "not by solving it but by not mentioning it."

"Firm and Simple Faith" in Demand

Why, indeed should the economists have bothered their heads with this problem of effective demand, or adequate purchasing power, of getting buyers for the increased product of an ever more productive machine, when they had acquired a firm and simple faith in the a priori proposition that a supply of goods is always a demand for goods? Despite the evidence of common observation, they seem to have assumed that goods exchange for goods automatically; therefore, no matter how badly goods and purchasing power are distributed, business will go merrily on.

That sufficient purchasing power must be given to those who desire more goods if more goods are to be sold should be an elementary proposition. With very few exceptions, however, our wisest business men do not seem to have grasped this elementary fact, this kindergarten fact. Those few who have grasped it, those few who realize that a larger product cannot be sold without putting more purchasing power into the hands of the masses, hope that they themselves will be smart enough to get the lion's share of the restricted market and thus operate at full capacity. They do not care what will happen to their competitors nor what will happen to the millions who remain unemployed because a large part of the industrial plant is compelled to be idle. Other business men fatuously take refuge in the naive assumption that industry would fully revive and unemployment almost entirely disappear if only we installed sufficient new machinery in place of worn-out and obsolete machinery. A few weeks Ogden Mills declared that if the present administration had not destroyed confidence among the business men,

\$63,000,000,000 would have been spent for replacement in the last two and a half years. That is about as foolish an utterance as has come from any responsible person in this country since the depression began.

An increasing number of American economists are coming to see the fallacy of the traditional theory that unlimited saving and unlimited investment are good for our industrial system. Many of them would subscribe to the following statement in the Brookings Institution volume, "The Formation of Capital," a statement which is based not upon theory or manipulation of abstract formulas, but upon investigation of the effects of oversaving during the last quarter of a century in the United States. Here is the statement:

Fallacy of Unlimited Saving

"At the present stage in the economic evolution of the United States the problem of balance between consumption and saving is thus essentially different from what it was in earlier times. Instead of a scarcity of funds for the needs of business enterprise there tends to be an excessive supply of available investment money, which is productive not of new capital goods but of financial maladjustments. The primary need at this stage in our economic history is a larger flow of funds through consumptive channels rather than more abundant savings."

All the facts of the present situation indicate that even if our business level were back to that which existed in 1929 there would still be between five and eight million persons out of work. Many members of our comfortable classes seem to look upon this horrible prospect with a certain amount of equanimity. They calmly visualize millions of their fellow citizens existing year after year on the dole. It is difficult to imagine how any really humane person, any intelligent lover of his country or his kind can take this attitude.

All Americans who are genuinely concerned about the safety of our institutions will demand and work for legislation to end as speedily as possible this menace of vast unemployment and to bring about genuine and well-balanced prosperity.

The principal and indispensable legislative enactments are a revived N.R.A. and a thirty-hour work-week. Anyone who disputes this proposition should be required to propose an alternative measure which will go to the root of the matter. Pollyanna talk about restoring business confidence, expanding investments, making new inventions to provide new luxuries for the wealthy minority of the population is not only futile but a mockery of human needs and human hopes.

President of Confederation of Labor Named on Council of Bank of France

Leon Jouhaux, president of the French Confederation of Labor, was the first man appointed to the new council of twenty members which will control the Bank of France, whose policy under the People's Front government, headed by Leon Blum, will be to liberalize credit policies, but maintain the franc on the gold standard.

The council of the bank will be controlled by the government. The other members will include representatives of the French cabinet, savings banks, consumers' co-operatives, handicrafts, chambers of commerce and chambers of agriculture.

The law passed by the French Parliament taking over control of the Bank of France, which houses the nation's gold and issues the national currency, was a revolutionary measure. The bank was established by Napoleon in 1800. From that date until the enactment of the present law the bank was controlled by a board of regents, all wealthy men from widely diversified branches of industry.

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BREAKING THE DAM

This cartoon from the Washington "Post" shows the irresistible flood of sentiment for labor's right to organize breaking the dam of opposition put up by the steel interests. It is significant when even conservative organs such as the "Post" recognize that steel's opposition to workers' organization is doomed to failure.

Relative of Lincoln Destitute

Thomas Lincoln of Kansas City, Mo., said to be a second cousin of "Honest Abe" Lincoln, the great Emancipator, was recently found living in a basement, kept from starving by the mercy of neighbors, and still waiting for the state to come across with its paltry \$6 or \$8 a month pension which he applied for a year ago but never received.

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Proceedings of Convention at Which A. F. of L. Was Organized

(Continued from Page Forty-eight)

York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, California, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey, Indiana and Wisconsin.

San Francisco Delegate an Outstanding Figure

On each of these committees the California representative was Charles F. Burgman, the only delegate from the territory lying west of the Missouri River. Burgman was a tailor, whose address was 134 Fourth street, San Francisco, and he had been sent by the Representative Assembly of the Pacific Coast Trades and Labor Unions. His name appears frequently in local labor history of the period and he is said to have been an outstanding figure in the Pittsburgh gathering.

While awaiting committee reports several addresses were listened to, and among these was one from Samuel Gompers, representing New York cigarmakers, later to serve as president of the American Federation of Labor over a period of forty years and indelibly stamp his name into the history of that body and of the nation.

The credentials committee certified 107 delegates, of whom seventy were from Pennsylvania. These were representative not only of various strictly craft unions but also of local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, then a powerful labor organization, whose supremacy would soon be challenged, and conquered, by this newcomer in the field.

"One of the Smartest Men Present"

An incident of record on the opening day was the ousting from the platform of reporters from three Pittsburgh newspapers that were employing "rat" printers. Several delegates spoke in support of the motion, and commended the courage of the union typists.

Immediately following opening of the second day's session Samuel Gompers requested the privi-

lege of the floor to make reply to an insinuation in a Pittsburgh paper that the socialists would attempt to gain control of the convention by the election of Gompers, "one of the smartest men present," as permanent president, the prediction also being made that unless the socialists had their own way they would bolt, and thus impair the usefulness of the baby organization.

From the committee on permanent organization came two reports, the majority recommending Samuel Gompers for president, the minority favoring Richard Powers of the Chicago Lake Seamen. Both reports also presented nominees for other offices to be filled. Delegate Burgman of San Francisco, with four others, signed the minority report.

By action of the delegates both reports were laid on the table. Temporary Chairman Jarrett was nominated from the floor, as were Messrs. Gompers and Powers. Jarrett's election was unanimous, following the voluntary withdrawal of his two opponents, who were later elected vice-presidents. Other temporary officers were made permanent.

A custom prevailed in those days for the "reading of papers," under which order of business propositions were brought before conventions. Under this rule a delegate from the seamen asked that Congress be petitioned to establish thorough regulation of the merchant marine for a better protection of life and property.

Pioneer Proposal From California

Delegate Burgman of San Francisco called upon the convention to provide for establishing trades councils. This latter measure had been proposed locally by Frank Roney, then a leading figure in the California labor movement, a member of the Molders' Union, and who by some writers has

been given credit for fathering the plan that established the now well known system of councils in the iron, printing, building and other trades. The movement had not sufficiently developed at that time, however, and Burgman's proposition was not officially sanctioned.

Condemnation of "button set" rivets in boilers, as being unreliable and the cause of accidents, was asked of the gathering.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland in their struggle against British oppression was referred to a special committee after lengthy discussion.

The Miners' Association demanded abolition of the "truck system," the reduction of hours of labor, and enforcement of mine laws. This was adopted without reference to a committee, as was an expression of regret and condolence on the death of Alexander Macdonald, member of the English Parliament, in whose passing "a heavy loss has befallen the cause of labor throughout the world."

The committee on plan of organization was next appointed as follows: Samuel Gompers; Lyman H. Brant of the Detroit printers; Robert Howard, Fall River cotton and mule spinners; Perry G. Somers, Joliet iron and steel workers, and James Lynch, New York Amalgamated Trades and Labor Unions. A committee on rules was also named, whose later recommendations on parliamentary procedure were almost identical with those of today. Messrs. Slicker and McClure of Pittsburgh were appointed sergeants-at-arms.

Report on Work Following Terre Haute Meeting

The convention then listened to reading of the report of Secretary Moore of the Terre Haute convention committee, who was unable to be pres-

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ent at Pittsburgh. That official stated his first communication had been with the convention of the iron and steel workers, then in session at Cleveland, which immediately responded by the election of John Jarrett as delegate to the proposed gathering. This recorded act would seem to give to the iron and steel workers the honor of having been the first to name a representative to the Pittsburgh convention. P. F. Fitzpatrick, president of the Iron Molders of North America; George Clark, secretary of the International Typographical Union; John Kinnear, president of the Boston Central Trades and Labor Council, and George Rodgers, president of the Chicago Trades Assembly, were also given credit for early favorable response to the new movement.

Moore then went on to state that "Success seemed to have set her seal on the efforts put forth from the beginning, though he had been compelled to advance his own funds in order to carry on, and that gradual growth of the work finally required his constant attention. He had sent out 2000 copies of the convention call in the United States and Canada, and there had been numerous responses, though many organizations could not send delegates on account of the expense. He had received \$174 in donations toward defraying the preliminary expenses, this amount being itemized as coming from seventy sources, the largest being \$15 from the molders of Norwich, Conn.; there were nine \$5 donations, the balance in smaller amounts, and \$20 remained on hand.

Looking Into the Future of the Federation

Moore thus advised the Pittsburgh meeting: "Sacrifice everything but principle for perfect union, and we must eventually place our Labor Congress on a footing that will command the respect of the lawmaking power of the world—in fact our Congress must, on all matters affecting

the man who earns his living by his own efforts and by labor, be the dictator of that other national Congress which has done so much to oppress the workingman, and speak with no uncertain sound. . . .

"You are here at this hour to form a federation of trade unionists—the fraternity of toil, of enterprise and invention. The character is to be international. The objects to be promoted by this meeting, its designs and its influences are to be as far-reaching as the abodes of civilized men. Let your action be cool, deliberate and not too over-reformatory. Grasp one idea, viz., less hours and better pay, and carry it into all your work as the first principle. How will we accomplish this? As the capitalists and wage-grabbers obtain their ends—by law."

Continuing, the writer stated that by law the conspiracy statutes could be wiped out—those obnoxious measures that were used in those days to hamper the attempted betterment of the workers through union organization and activity. He further said the delegates should form an organization that could gather in its ample folds representatives of all trades in our country, and thus put an end to antagonisms and jealousy among workmen and different organizations of labor—"Let the good of one be the good of all." The report concluded by thanking the then existing labor press—"less than a dozen"—for the aid it had given his efforts, the writer saying he had always found these papers ready to publish any matter for the information and advancement of labor. Referring to the naming or establishing of any publication as an official organ of the new federation, he was of the opinion that as the movement must be international so must the organ be, and "we should consider all the papers the especial help and mouthpiece of unionism and the Congress."

At the close of the second day's session announcement was made the convention would be

compelled to vacate its meeting place and that future meetings would be in Schiller Hall.

The following day instructions were given the officers for the exchange of greetings with Henry Broadhurst and the English Labor Parliamentary Committee, and through them the membership of union labor in that country.

Report of the Committee on Plan of Organization was then taken up, and it was presented by Samuel Gompers as chairman. The first recommendation was that the name of the new body should be "The Federation of Organized Trades Unions of the United States of America and Canada." An amendment proposed the name should read "Trades and Labor Unions." Jeremiah Grandison, a colored delegate from a Pittsburgh assembly of the Knights of Labor, favored the amendment, saying there were those who had no particular trade and that their non-recognition would be dangerous to skilled mechanics. Gompers stated he did not want to exclude anyone who believed in or belonged to union labor. Delegate Powers spoke in favor of the committee selection of a name, since it would keep out political labor bodies which might try to force themselves in. The amended name was finally adopted.

A special committee here introduced a resolution of sympathy to D. R. Jones, president-elect of the Miners' Association, who was dangerously ill, and naming him as a "stalwart champion of industrial liberty and a martyr to oppressive conspiracy laws on the books of Pennsylvania."

Sharp Division Over Basis of Representation

At the third day's afternoon session further consideration was given the plan of organization. The committee recommendation was that one delegate be allowed for 5000 members or major portion above the first 5000; one delegate for trades assemblies or councils; no individual trade or labor union to have representation where these units were able to affiliate with their national union or trade as-

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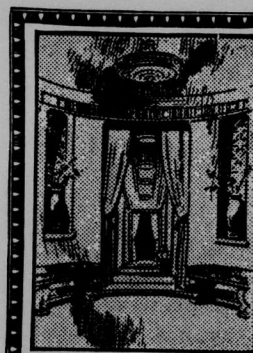
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sembly. A delegate wanted the committee figure changed to 2500, another proposed representation by states irrespective of national unions, while still another insisted all members should have voice in the selection of delegates and not the conventions of national unions only.

The committee recommendation was defeated by 50 to 28, following which Delegate Brant of the Typographical Union proposed that all international and national unions, trade assemblies or councils, and local unions have one delegate for each 100 or less members and an additional delegate for each 500 or major fraction; also one delegate for each national union and one for each trade assembly or council. Gompers opposed the latter proposition.

Consideration of the committee report was here interrupted and that of another committee, to which had been referred the proper method of expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland, was taken up. Resolutions of this committee, which were adopted by the convention, deplored the unjust land laws in Ireland, stated that hundreds were suffering imprisonment for attempts to ameliorate conditions of the people of that unfortunate isle, and extended sympathy to oppressed people of all lands who were struggling for liberty and right.

Labor's Initial Declaration of Principles

The Declaration of Principles on which the federation would appeal to the workers and the nation now came from the committee for the delegates' consideration. In the form as finally adopted these were, in epitome, as follows:

The preamble recited the struggle between the oppressor and the oppressed—capital and labor; stated the history of all wage-workers had been that of struggle and misery engendered by ignorance and disunion; that the non-producing minority of all ages, thoroughly organized, could work wonders either for good or evil. The formation of

this new federation should embrace every labor union, and be founded upon a basis "as broad as the land we live in"; labor units had already accomplished great good but had not the proper national cohesion.

Plank No. 1—Declared that unions should have the same legal right to protection of property as had individuals and other societies; there should be insistence on laws providing for incorporation of unions and other like labor bodies.

No. 2—For the compulsory education of children; if the state has the right to exact compliance with demands, then it also is the right of the state to educate citizens to a proper understanding of such demands.

No. 3—Favoring laws forbidding employment of children under 14 years of age.

Early Interest in Welfare of Apprentices

No. 4—Stated that necessity demanded enactment of uniform apprentice laws throughout the nation; terms to range from three to five years, and the apprentice be provided by his employer with facilities to become a competent workman.

No. 5—Demanded the enforcement of the existing national eight-hour law in the spirit of its designers, and prevent evasion thereof.

No. 6—Called for repeal of laws providing for prison labor under the contract system, which was designated as a species of slavery; the system was demoralizing to honest manufacturers, it came into competition with honest labor, and degraded the very criminals it employed.

No. 7—Condemned what was known as the "truck" or "order" system of wage payment, and asked laws for payment in lawful money, labeling the system as one of gross imposition and downright swindle upon honest labor.

No. 8—Favored passage of laws securing to mechanics a first lien on property that was the product of their labor, and providing for legal recovery on such lien.

No. 9—Demanded repeal of "conspiracy laws," as applied to union labor in the regulation of number of hours constituting a day's work.

Approval of Bureaus of Labor Statistics

No. 10—Cited the wholesome effects of bureaus of labor statistics then in existence in some states, and urged Congress to establish a national bureau and the appointment of one for its chief who was identified with labor.

No. 11—Recommended to Congress adoption of such laws "as shall give to American industry full protection from cheap labor of foreign countries."

No. 12—Demanded law to prevent importation of foreign laborers under contract.

No. 13—Recommended labor organizations secure proper representation in law-making bodies, by means of the ballot, and use of all honorable means to that end.

Four "supplementary resolutions" followed: (a) Citing the evils disclosed by Chinese labor on the Pacific Coast, resolving to disseminate information thereon, and to urge upon Congress the passage of laws prohibiting Chinese immigration; (b) urging passage of laws by states to license stationary engineers, for better protection of life and property; (c) demanding strict laws for better inspection of mines and factories, and sanitary supervision of factories and dwellings; (d) stricter laws making employers liable for industrial accidents.

Couldn't See "Individual Rights" for Child Labor

During consideration of this Platform of Principles, of which committee Delegate Samuel Lefingwell of the Typographical Union was chairman, W. J. Brennan of a Pittsburgh assembly of the Knights of Labor opposed No. 3 (child labor) on the ground that "its enforcement would be an interference with individual rights." A vigorous discussion ensued, one delegate quoting John B. Gough, noted temperance advocate of that day, as saying "the saddest thing he ever saw was a little child with an old face." Sempel Gompers told of

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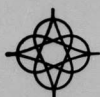
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children of 6 and 8 years stripping tobacco and falling asleep at their tasks. The No. 3 plank was adopted unanimously.

Attempts were made to have adopted resolutions favoring supervision of railroad and telegraph lines and the regulation of interstate commerce as to rates. Both were ruled out of order as foreign to the purpose for which the convention was called, and the chairman's ruling was sustained on appeal. The chairman took the same position on a resolution favoring reclaiming by the government of forfeited railroad land grants and future protection of the public domain as homes for actual settlers.

Debate on Protective Tariff Indorsement

A lively verbal exchange occurred over the No. 11 (tariff) plank. Delegate Brant of the printers said he could foresee trouble in its adoption; it would raise up two factions—the industrial East wanted the tariff but the farmers and laborers of the West favored free trade.

The presiding officer, Jarrett of the iron and steel workers, said he wanted the issue settled then and there, defended the tariff and the workers' wages, and condemned importation of cheap foreign goods.

Burgman of San Francisco attached no importance to the subject, but would vote for plank No. 11 in order to preserve convention harmony; it was a political party issue, but he expressed his view that the tariff, while a protection to the manufacturer, was not one to the American laborer against importation of foreign cheap laborers.

Others thought the subject foreign to the purpose of the convention and regretted its introduction, and a delegate proposed that if the Eastern contingent would refrain from insisting upon a tariff plank the West would forego advocating free trade.

A motion to table the tariff question was lost by 38 noes to 35 ayes, after which the plank was adopted as first proposed. All other sections of the

Platform of Principles seem to have been accepted without discussion or opposition.

The "Supplementary Resolution A," relating to the Chinese, which had been offered by Delegate Burgman of San Francisco, was accepted with but one dissenting vote. A Typographical Union delegate from Boston believed the Constitution guaranteed the hospitality of our shores to Chinese, and further, they represented a civilization much older than our own; he desired to "regulate" instead of "prohibit" their immigration. A New York delegate replied that the previous speaker did not represent the sentiment of Massachusetts labor on the question, and he declared "Let the Chinese be civilized in China." The other three supplementary resolutions were adopted without any recorded discussion.

Each Convention Would Choose Its Officers

Consideration of the report of the committee on plan of organization was again resumed. It was finally decided that representation from national and international unions should be on the basis of one delegate for 100 or less members, two for 400, three for 800, and so on in the latter ratio, with one delegate allowed for local trades assemblies and councils. The plan further provided the objects of the organization would be the encouragement of local and national union organization, and procuring of legislation favorable to workers. Annual sessions would be held the third Tuesday in November, at which a legislative committee of five delegates would be elected, one of whom would be the Federation secretary (chosen separately). This committee would exercise general business supervision, and from among themselves elect the officers, consider proposed civic legislation and initiate such like measures deemed advantageous. Per capita tax from affiliated bodies was set at 3 cents, and remuneration of the legislative committee at \$3 per day in addition to incidental and traveling expenses.

The chairman of the legislative committee would call the annual conventions to order, which would then elect a chairman and other officers, including a standing order committee to which would be referred the whole business of the convention, the discussions and financial arrangements.

Communications came as the next order of business, and several telegrams of congratulation to the new movement were read. From Boston came a complaint that Secretary of the Navy Hunt had failed to fulfill a promise to recognize the eight-hour day, and ended with the inquiry, "Will the Labor Congress appropriately notice this insult to United States workers?" Another proposed the convention name three delegates, to be augmented by a like number from the British Trades Union Congress and the Syndical Chamber of France, which would proceed to Ireland, study the causes of discontent, make deductions from the evidence, and publish same. A third communication offered to present to the new organization the seal of the old National Union. All communications were filed.

Official Approval to the First Union Label

Minor resolutions adopted, but not appearing in the general Declaration of Principles, demanded abolishment of tenement house manufacture of cigars; concurred in an action of the Seamen's Union appealing to Congress for laws relative to preserving life and health of seamen, the carrying of a sufficient and competent crew, and for repeal of a law which permitted a United States marshal to charge \$15 for executing a libel for wages upon a vessel, and to prevent discharge of sailors in a foreign port; favoring encouragement of efforts of the painters, bookbinders, brass finishers and molders, in particular, and all trades in general, toward wider organization; thanking James A. Whitney of New York for copies of his monograph, "The Chinese and the Chinese Question"; recom-



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mending to smokers that they purchase only cigars packed in boxes bearing the label of the International Cigarmakers' Union, the White Cigarmakers of California, or that of the Cigarmakers' Assembly (Knights of Labor) of Pittsburgh. The amount of the salary of the Federation secretary was left to the discretion of the legislative committee.

For the position of general secretary of the Legislative Committee three ballots were required. On the first Samuel Gompers of New York led with 32 votes, followed by Mark L. Crawford of Chicago, 17; W. H. Foster of Cincinnati, 16, and Samuel Leffingwell of Indianapolis, 15. Provision having been made for dropping the low candidate on succeeding ballots, the final vote was 44 for Foster

(of the Typographical Union) and 31 for Gompers.

The report of a nominating committee composed of one delegate from each state was adopted, naming for the legislative committee: Samuel Gompers of the New York Cigarmakers; Alexander Rankin, iron molder, Pennsylvania; Richard Powers, Chicago Lake Seamen's Benevolent Union, and Charles F. Burgman, Pacific Coast Assembly of Trades and Labor Unions.

Public Lands and Cattle Kings

At the closing session a resolution by Delegate Brant was adopted protesting a bill submitted to Congress, in February, 1880, as part of the report of the Public Lands Commission, that "would place

public lands in the hands of western cattle kings and other capitalists," citing the deplorable effect to landlordism in Ireland, and deeming it incredible that such a system should be built up in our own nation.

Cleveland was chosen as the next convention city. A collection was taken to defray early expenses of the legislative committee, and amounted to \$56.10, including \$2.50 one of the secretaries of the convention had been paid for his services and which that official generously donated to the initial work of the new Federation. Thanks were extended to certain named Pittsburgh papers for "faithful" reports of the proceedings, and final adjournment was taken following a prayer by Delegate Mackenzie of the New York Bookbinders.

Striking Felony Records of Three Big Counties

San Francisco convicts 65 per cent, Los Angeles County 74 per cent and Alameda County 86 per cent of the felony cases which reach their respective Superior Courts.

Although less than 5 per cent of the felony cases prosecuted in the courts originate in the grand jury generally, the arguments for the abolition of that body are not always well taken. Evidence is obtained by the grand jury that can be obtained in no other way, and it does a great deal of independent investigation.

Court trials are usually settled more quickly and with less expense and furore than jury trials, and they seem to be on the increase in California. However, with the large turnover of judges through election, etc., the human element is an important consideration either way.

It takes an average of forty-five days in Alameda County, seventy-three days in Los Angeles County and seventy-eight days in San Francisco County to dispose of felony cases which go through the process of a court or jury trial. Homicide, traffic and theft cases consume the most time. Sex cases take longer to try in San Francisco and Alameda counties than in Los Angeles County; in the last named county they

are disposed of in a shorter time, on the average, than all other felony prosecutions.

The state should create a single system for collecting information on all felony arrests in order that an exact record may be kept at all times, the reason for delays determined and corrected and the public kept accurately informed. At present certain statistics are being collected independently by the Judicial Council and the attorney general and both reports differ as to number and disposition of cases.

These facts and suggestions are contained in a publication, "A System of Criminal Judicial Statistics for California," prepared by Ronald H. Beattie, research assistant in the Bureau of Public Administration, University of California.

Just Before the Battle Started

This story is from an English paper: Panting and perspiring, two Irishmen on a tandem bicycle at length reached the top of a steep hill. "That was a stiff climb, Mike," said the first. "Sure and it was," said the other. "And if I hadn't kept the brake on we should have gone backwards."

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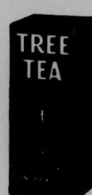
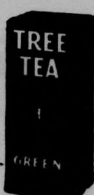
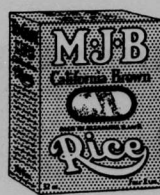


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(Excerpts from a speech by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes)

THE issue is fascism or the America of the Founding Fathers. I say this fully conscious of the deliberate effort that is being made to cause us to believe that communism constitutes the real threat to our liberties. Communism is merely a convenient bugaboo with which to frighten those who are in their political childhood. As a matter of fact, it is the fascist-minded men of America who are the real enemies of our institutions through their solidarity, their common interest in seizing more power and greater riches for themselves and their ability and willingness to turn the wealth of America against the welfare of America. It is these men who, pretending that they would save us from dreadful communism, would superimpose upon our political institutions the equally dreadful fascism. If we fail to understand these significant political trends of the moment; or if, understanding them, we are too slothful or too indifferent to defend the priceless heritage that our forefathers have bequeathed to us, then indeed there is little hope that our once free America will not in her turn meekly submit to the manacles that already have been riveted upon the wrists of many of the countries of the world that until recent years were composed of free peoples.

The true America will not tolerate a dictatorship either of the right or of the left. Fascism and communism are equally abhorrent to us. Both are tyrannies. Both should be resisted with all our strength.

Fascism would be as destructive of our rights and liberties as would communism, and it is my deliberate judgment that if we should foolishly adhere to fascism because it seemed to point a way out of our economic difficulties or because it appeared to offer the surest bulwark against communism, we would find that after the dictatorship of the right had run its course we would swing over to the other extreme into a dictatorship of the left. Fascism would be only a brief interlude on the road to communism.

The sinister purposes of those who would establish a fascist state on

our free American soil are clear from the very nature of their bold assault upon our institutions of higher learning. Academic freedom, which is merely the right to search after the truth wherever it may be found, and, after discovering it, to proclaim it, is in jeopardy. Those equally vital and fundamental constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage are likewise in danger at the hands of those who are busy penetrating the citadel of American liberty from within while, alarmed by their cries of "stop thief," we man the ramparts and strain our eyes to discover the communistic foe from without. The near future will not only demonstrate how intelligent we are politically, it will tell us how much of the stuff of real Americanism still remains in this country. If we are intelligent as we like to believe, and if the ideals of real Americanism still burn within our souls, we will see to it that neither fascism nor communism ever gains a foothold in this country. But we will resist them by constitutional methods.

The Law of Averages

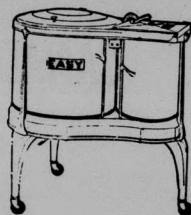
"What are the chances of my recovering, doctor?" "One hundred per cent. Medical records show that nine out of every ten die of the disease you have. Yours is the tenth case I've treated. Others all died. You're bound to get well. Statistics are statistics."—"National Safety Council News Letter."

Wanted Lesser Evil

At Jimmy's home town a number of earthquakes had occurred, so, for safety, Jimmy was sent to stay with an uncle who lived many miles away. About a week later Jimmy returned with a note from his uncle which read: "Am returning Jimmy herewith—please send me the earthquake."

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"Peace at Any Price" Is an Expression Used by the Thoughtless

A GROUP of young people in an Eastern city, advocating neutrality for this country in the Italian-Ethiopian conflict, made this statement in a letter: "We stand for peace at any price."

Have these students thought this thing through, and accepted the logical conclusions to which that stand must lead? Has not their hatred for war, which every right-thinking individual shares, led them into an expression and a position inconsistent with their own honest viewpoint, and their own reactions to the exigencies of every-day affairs?

Can one think that these young people, if indeed they are of the fair-minded, upstanding, virile type characteristic of our American youth, would stand supinely by and see a friend imposed upon or attacked by a bully, a woman insulted, or a dumb animal tortured, without any attempt to interfere? We all know they would not. And it seems reasonable to think that in great matters as in small, in affairs of the nation as in their own personal contacts, they would be on the side of fair play and justice—and militantly, if that were necessary.

It is only natural that young people should speak first and think afterward. But what of the older people who are leaders in this "peace-at-any-price" movement? What of those who have so much regard for their own safety and so little for the country in which they live that they will take the attitude, "We will not defend the United States in any war"? Can we find for them the same excuse we do for these impulsive youth?

No great religious leader has taught the "peace at any price" doctrine. It is true that Jesus said: "Unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other; and him that taketh away thy cloak forbid not to take thy coat also." But he also said: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace but a sword." And the sight of the grafters in the Temple, imposing upon the poor people who came there to worship, roused in him such anger that he overthrew the tables, scattered their money over the floor and, in a flame of righteous indignation which none could resist, he drove them all

from the sacred inclosure. No, Jesus was not a "peace at any price" man.

Our government ought, of course, to use great care to avoid unnecessary entanglement in the present European conflict, or any other similar exigency. But should our neutrality be carried to an extent where we are afraid to express ourselves regarding some of the world events of the past few months? The United States did not join the League of Nations, although that League was born in the mind of an American President. But it did sign the Kellogg-Briand peace pact. Can this nation honorably avoid a condemnation of a flagrant violation of that pact, just because we might thereby subject ourselves to loss, or incur the enmity of some other nation? Does not neutrality of that character savor of "peace at any price," and subject us to the suspicion that there is somewhere in our make-up a lack of that spirit which has always characterized us as a nation of courage and conviction?

Truly, war is a horrible thing. It is the lowest form of human arbitrament. It is a catastrophe to be dreaded and avoided. But it is not the worst thing that can happen to a nation, just as death is not the worst thing that can happen to an individual. One should do some hard thinking before he says, "I will not defend the United States in any war!"—Scottish Rite News Bureau.

The executive council has interpreted the decision of the San Francisco convention and it has carried out the decision of the San Francisco convention in granting charters to the Rubber Workers and to the Automobile Workers of the nation.

I have my own opinions as to the policy of the American Federation of Labor—you have yours—the officers and delegates who attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor came there with theirs, but if we are willing to enter upon the open forum of debate and have decisions arrived at through the crucible of discussion—I say if we are willing to do that, then we ought to be willing to abide by the decisions reached by the convention in which we participate.—William Green.

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A few recent achievements of the Government Printing Office in Washington, said to be the largest printing establishment in the world, indicate the tremendous tasks which Public Printer Augustus E. Giegengack is required to execute.

Late one Friday afternoon the Treasury Department sent in an order for 100 copies of a brief for the Board of Tax Appeals with the stipulation that delivery must be had by Monday morning. Although the brief made 539 pages, type was set, proofreading and corrections made, and the job printed and delivered on time.

Another recent order was for 2230 nickel-faced, blocked electrotype plates for bonds and Treasury notes. The copy reached the Government Printing Office late in the afternoon of March 3 with the stipulation that sufficient plates must be ready by 8 o'clock in the morning of March 4 to start the presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. One hundred and five plates were delivered on schedule and the entire 2230 were turned out in 26½ hours from the time the copy was received.

The Bureau of the Census sent in an order for 31,830,000 copies of a card 6 by 4 inches which were to be printed, punched with a hole at the top of the card, and tied in packages of 1000, making 31,830 separate packages. The order was completed in approximately thirty days.

Then came the Works Progress Administration with an order for 8,750,000 copies of a form 6 by 16 inches printed on seven different colors of paper, perforated, gathered and made into pads of 25 sets each. This rush order was received February 3 and completed February 20.

But perhaps the most outstanding illustration of Public Printer Giegengack's achievements is the work he did in connection with printing the applications for payment of adjusted service certificates, commonly known as the soldiers' bonus. As soon as the law was passed the Veterans' Administration placed an order for 6,000,000 copies of the application. The next day 2,000,000 were delivered and the entire order was completed in less than forty-eight hours after it was received.

In addition to these rush jobs which the public printer is required to handle upon receipt, the regular work turned out is enormous. During the last fiscal year the Government Printing Office printed 1,857,152,220 postal cards, 228,187,000 money order forms, turned out 4,847,444,000 copies of job work, and distributed 428,950,907 publications. The wages and salaries paid during the fiscal year amounted to \$10,797,879.20.

One of the public printer's regular duties during sessions of Congress is printing and distributing 37,000 copies daily of the "Congressional Record." Regardless of the number of pages it contains, coupled with the handicap that frequently the copy is not available until midnight, the "Record" is printed and distributed by 7 o'clock in the morning.

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Milwaukee's Socialist Government

By W. R. GAYLORD, in "Colorado Labor Advocate"

In the first chapter of his book entitled "City Government," Mayor Dan Hoan quotes Senator Royal S. Copeland's statement as chairman of the Senate committee investigating crime, as follows:

"Visible government has disappeared in some of the nation's big urban centers, leaving the underworld in control."

The fact that this condition has not obtained in the City of Milwaukee since the socialists elected its mayor twenty years ago has probably furnished a sufficient reason why the citizens of Milwaukee have supported Dan Hoan almost regardless of party. There used to be a phrase more or less common in that old German town which referred to "Die ehrliche Deutschen"—the honest Germans—which probably has had some unusual value there. Victor Berger used to say, when asked what the socialists could do in a modern city of the first class, "At least we can be honest."

Milwaukee Sets New Pattern

It is this unaccustomed note of mere honesty, as applied to a city's business, both in its dealings with the rest of the business world and as between its citizens themselves, which has characterized the government of that city. It is probably true that the socialists of Milwaukee have not gone very far in demonstrating any of the peculiar dogmas or economics of the socialist school of thought. But, by their conception of city government in its relations to the functions which a city should perform for its citizens, they have set a pattern which is relatively new in these United States.

This is the approach of Dan Hoan to the story of "City Government," as he tries to tell it in the terms of his experience as mayor of Milwaukee. Fire and police departments, health department, sewer and water departments, schools and streets—all have their meaning as a part of the service a modern city is supposed to render its citizens in return for the taxes paid in. Your socialist mayor and councilmen did

not think of these activities of the city government as so many opportunities for business men to make some money, whether on the sale of supplies or in the making of contracts which could be "fattened" for their friends. Probably the socialists did not have so many "friends" in business, which may have relieved them from some of the more intimate acid tests of their civic consciences.

Specific Savings Cited

This stands out in such an unaccustomed spot as the health department, where an average sum of \$1.93 per person was saved for a whole population of 400,000 people in connection with the vaccination of the populace to ward off a smallpox epidemic. The doctors would have reaped a harvest at \$2 to \$3 per person. The city health department performed the task, paid the doctors and nurses and bought the vaccine, at a total cost of 7 cents a person. Doubtless the doctors called that "interfering with private business," but the socialist administration just called it good economics, and let it go at that.

This objective approach to the problems of taxation and city finance is annoying to old-timers, and may explain why the recent election was a hard fight for the socialist candidate for re-election. In the matter of taxation Mayor Hoan calls attention to the fact that a reduction of \$1 in a thousand in taxes does not mean so much to the small home owner; while to the owners of large properties it means a whole lot. On the other hand, an increase of \$1 in a thousand in taxes, to pay for real services rendered the citizens, is something the little home owner can afford to pay an honest city government, while to the large property owner it means a redistribution of the tax burden in proportion to the benefits accrued, which is justified from any point of view except that of the fellow who demands a "cut in taxes." Cutting "costs of city government" by slashing right and left in expenses may lead to a fearful increase in the costs of relief, especially during a depression period.

In the matter of municipal finances, and the part played in them by municipally owned utilities, Milwaukee speaks from years of experience

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with its own water plant. And in the matter of rates for public utility services, the mayor says:

"We have found that when a municipality merely seeks a reduction in rates through an appraisal and inventory and showing the excess earnings, they make little if any progress; but when the cities prepare themselves for establishing their own municipal plants, finding out what they can do with their own installations, then the utility company is ready to give concessions in rates that never would be forthcoming unless the city prepared itself for the furnishing of its own utility service."

Bankers' Aim Is Selfish

Concerning honest government, and the forces which may be depended upon to help secure it, Mayor Hoan has this to say about the bankers:

"Banks generally seek special privileges from the city. Banks want the deposit of city funds at tax-paying time and they grant the very low interest of 2 per cent or less; they use this money for speculation and the accumulation of huge profits. On occasions when the city wants to borrow money the banks seek to collect a very high rate of interest. Having a definite ulterior and selfish motive, this group cannot be expected to promote fair, impartial and honest government."

Conflicting Interests Shown

Hoan calls the roll of the managers of public utilities, big business men, employers of labor, landlords, brothel keepers and racketeers, including also the preachers who defend the business men from whom come the largest contributions to their churches. These he contrasts with the workers, the white collar people, the civic and service groups, with reference to their interests in schools, parks and playgrounds, health conditions, crime control and the like. Twenty years of practical experience seem to have given this socialist some very definite opinions in this line.

Differences of opinion, when permitted . . . to purify themselves by free discussion, are as the clouds over-spreading our land transiently and leaving our horizon more bright and serene.—Thomas Jefferson.

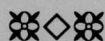
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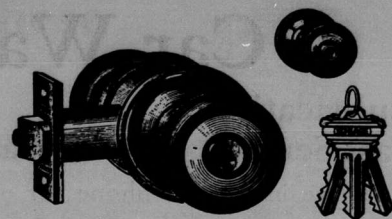
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International Labor Conference

THE American delegation to the twentieth session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, headed by John G. Winant, former governor of New Hampshire and now chairman of the Social Security Board, and including Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, speaking for the workers, has played an important part in the work of the conference. The group has opened up several new subjects for discussion.

They have introduced a resolution urging a new international meeting of experts to discuss ways and means of combatting silicosis. The last international meeting on silicosis was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1930.

Citing the need for protecting workers from this and other respiratory diseases that endanger millions of workers in all countries, the resolution requests the conference to ask the Governing Body of the International Labor Office to invoke a new meeting at which various aspects of the problem can be considered in the light of further medical and technical knowledge acquired in recent years.

Unemployment and the Machine

Freedom of association for workers is being put on the program of the conference for 1937 as a result of a resolution submitted by Governor Winant and his associate, Miss Frieda Miller of the New York State Department of Labor. Another resolution asked that the International Labor Office proceed with its studies of unemployment and inquire especially into the effects of the machine upon employment.

Proposals for the adoption of the forty-hour week were warmly indorsed by the United States delegation, although joined in this respect also by the government of France. The opposition is led by Great Britain and by almost all the employers' delegates to the conference. A two-thirds majority vote of the conference is required for the adoption of a convention.

Miss Miller, speaking for the United States government, said that it favored a work-week of not more than forty hours in as many industries as possible.

"Our experience, even with hastily formulated codes," she explained, "has not shaken our belief that the objective here under consideration is right and attainable. The problem of unemployment remains, with us as with many countries a major problem—partly because of the fact that

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each year brings a large and approximately calculable accession of young employees who have had no chance to develop industrial skill. In addition, as a result of this prolonged world crisis, other thousands have lost their skill and ready employability.

"So long as unemployment remains a mass problem every pressure must be maintained on industry to lead to the absorption of workers who must be trained. Therefore our government hopes to see the short working-week maintained even in those industries for which there may be no presently-available skilled labor supply."

Emil Rieve, United States workers' delegate, said:

"American workers can report to this conference that they are now experiencing a dramatic and painful demonstration of what takes place when state intervention is suspended. Following the repeal of certain regulatory laws the workers saw at once an increase in the number of hours worked, the lowering of minimum wages, and a constant increase in child labor. A policy of drift has been imposed upon our economic system. Planning has become virtually impossible; regulation and intervention are nullified. So-called 'cut-throat' competition is again the predominating characteristic of our economy. . . .

Prices Outdistance Purchasing Power

"We workers of the United States believe that what is taking place in our country—a condition which might be described as industrial suicide, wherein machine power supersedes man power and prices go up faster than purchasing power increases—merely antedates what will take place in other countries of the world as the economic system is allowed to fulfill its logic without state intervention. It is a disconcerting picture—one that can be regarded only with horror by a humanitarian. . . .

"I urgently request, therefore, that all socially-minded employers in this assembly, all government delegates and workers' delegates uphold the forty-hour week convention and its attendant stipulations as not merely words upon paper or so many empty declarations, but as part of an important social policy, a sound policy which is the open door, and the only open door, to an orderly solution of our economic maladjustments. . . ."

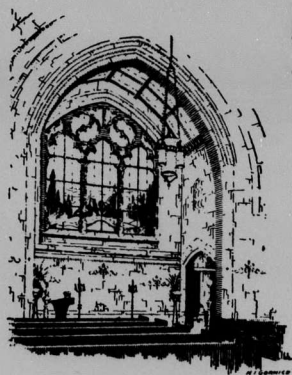
Nearly four hundred delegates or advisers, representing forty-eight of the sixty-one states having membership in the International Labor Organization, were present when the conference opened. The opening sittings were devoted to general discussion and to discussion of the report of Director Harold B. Butler of the International Labor Office.

In the meanwhile committees were set up to consider the advisability of applying the principle of the forty-hour week to the various industries. As soon as the work of these committees is finished they will submit their reports to the plenary session of the conference for general discussion.

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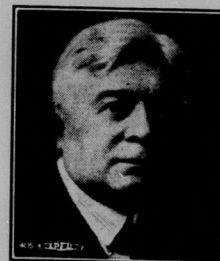
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Prevalence of Communism in the University of Minnesota

FROM various parts of the country comes information revealing a concerted drive for converts to communism from the ranks of students in our universities and other educational institutions. While the drive in this direction may not be more intensively carried on than among other groups, the head of every American family rightfully becomes aroused when he anticipates what might happen if these schools of thought are allowed to function as a clearing house for slanderous assaults on constitutional government, says the "American Worker," Minneapolis.

What Is Taking Place in University

In most instances these organized assaults on our prevailing form of government are the result of careful planning by trained men and women employed by some one of the many units organized by communists for carrying on its work in diversified fields. It must be understood the work of spreading communist propaganda is by no means confined to party members. All left-wing radicals can honestly be classified as chameleon communists, equipped to change color from pink to red as occasion demands. In reality, however, all are headed for the same destination—the overthrow of constitutional government.

For the last three or four years Minnesota has been recognized as a reasonably safe rendezvous for liberal and radical reactionaries. Identified as such, it could not be expected that a large educational institution like the University of Minnesota could escape the attention of these groups, organized primarily for the purpose of herding as many students as possible into some one of their radical organizations for the purpose of eventually consolidating all in a major drive for ultimate control. That may sound like hot air, but the fact remains that this plan has already advanced to a point where it should be considered as more than a mere gesture.

Great strides were made in 1934 in perfecting an organization in which all liberals and radicals in the student body would be given an

opportunity to absorb different methods of approaching a common goal.

As evidence of what has been accomplished along these lines, and as indicating the real purposes for which radical student organizations are functioning in our own university, we will refresh your memory by quoting from the November, 1934, issue of the "Student Review," published by the National Student League, with headquarters at 31 East Twenty-seventh street, New York City:

"For some years there has been considerable radical expression on the campus of the University of Minnesota, achieving its greatest strength during the 1932 presidential election. Hitherto there had existed two unimportant and impotent left-wing groups, a chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy and a chapter of the Friends of the Soviet Union. Neither of these organizations exerted a mass influence over the student body. . . . It was obvious that while liberal and radical sentiment existed on our campus, the approach to the student body was not yet correct.

Social Problem Club Reveals Startling Facts

"The main problem seemed to be the permanent organization of our radical backing, which had hitherto only found significant expression under the stress of a presidential campaign.

"The way out was found when the N.S.L. (National Student League) chapter and the Farmer-Labor Club . . . organized the Social Problems Club. The latter has since grown into a strong and virile organization. It was, and is, organized on a very loose basis. No constitution exists save a few lines for the benefit of the student affairs office, which requires a regular constitution.

"The greatest success, we feel, has been due to the complete co-operation of all elements—liberals, radicals, communists, farmer-laborites and socialists. In fact, anyone who desires a fundamental change in the present capitalistic scheme of things can find a place in the Social Problems Club.

"Besides the presentation of radical and liberal speakers, the Social



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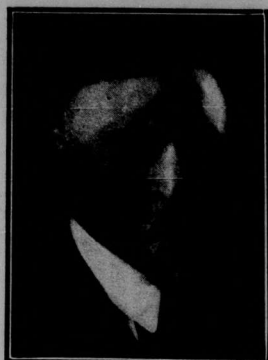
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Problems Club has engaged in two specific projects during the last six months. First it sponsored the peace demonstration and anti-war meeting on the day of the annual R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) parade."

The writer then devotes considerable space to drawing a word picture of activities preceding and on the day of the demonstration, reciting incidents intended to bulge the chests of all radical leaders. For instance, attention is called to the distribution of 6000 handbills, evidently intended to arouse resentment and ill-feeling, since it is pointed out that "several scuffles occurred, one disturber was beaten up and two advanced officers received minor contusions." A car filled with husky volunteers cruised about the campus, and succeeded in keeping the distributors protected.

"Although rumors had been circulated of attempts of athletes and advanced drill officers to break up the gathering, the reactionaries did nothing more than heckle. The demonstrators were equipped, however, to meet all comers, and this may have been a discouraging factor to the militarists."

The second of the "specific projects" is described as follows: "During the recent Minneapolis strike of Local 574, General Drivers, Helpers, Petroleum and Inside Workers' Union, the Social Problems Club was quite active. Several special summer meetings were held to discuss the strike, and large audiences attended. Over \$150 was raised by the students in support of the strike, and many went down to strike headquarters to help the strike by reporting for the 'Organizer,' organ of Local 574, writing editorials, aiding in accounting, picketing, cooking food, and so forth.

"The United Front has been established at the University of Minnesota on a solid and fighting basis. The United Front has succeeded elsewhere within the last year. Where will it turn up next?"

Should Organize Conservatives

There is work ahead for those who would retard the progress of radicalism in our educational institutions. The average student is not in sympathy with this sort of thing, but hesitates to fight back single-handed against an organized minority. The proper thing to do would be to organize the more conservative in the ranks of the student body in order to counteract what has already been accomplished by avowed radicals, thus effecting a formidable organization which could check the progress of a recognized menace to the future welfare of one of the greatest institutions of learning in the country. Such an organization could easily be national, since many other universities are suffering from the birth pains of pugnacious radicalism.

The only object in reciting the 1934 events in connection with student activities at this time is to suggest some concerted action to circumvent the effects of an organized effort to reduce the normal activities

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of our educational institutions to the level of breeding places for the propagation of the philosophy of Karl Marx, et al.

There is no reason to believe members of the Social Problems Club have curled up and gone to sleep since cold weather set in. Take a stroll through the university buildings any afternoon and engage in conversation any jittery student you chance to meet, if you really wish to find out how wide awake this radical minority group is when the subject of revolutionary changes in our present form of government is under discussion. These youngsters are so full of hot air that their vocal pumps need no priming even in the coldest weather. The first question sets off the initial explosion, and from that time on you are doomed to listen, or steal away through the fumes of unleashed frenzy in unwarranted condemnation and ridicule of all that real Americanism has stood for during the century and a half of progress which has seen it emerge from a wilderness to the greatest free republic in the world.

Infantile Paralysis Cure

Discovery of a serum as valuable in the treatment of infantile paralysis as anti-toxin was at first in the treatment of diphtheria was announced at the meeting of the Kentucky State Medical Association last year.

The statement was made by Dr. E. C. Rosenow of the Mayo Foundation, University of Minnesota. Dr. Rosenow has been working on this problem for nineteen years. He warned his hearers that the treatment still is not perfectly effective but if used within forty-eight hours of the onset of the disease gives a very high percentage of cures.

The serum has been used in sixty cases in Kentucky with splendid results. Dr. A. T. McCormack, secretary of the Kentucky State Board of Health, declared that the serum was "almost too good to be true."

Dr. Rosenow gave a demonstration of the work of the serum before the assembled doctors. Eight rabbits were injected first with germs of infantile paralysis, and four of these were given the serum treatment shortly afterwards. Before the meeting ended the four untreated rabbits were dead, while three which were treated with the serum were entirely well, and the fourth nearly so.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the new serum needs to be used as well as discovered. The cure for diphtheria was discovered many years ago and is known to every doctor and nurse. But figures from the census bureau showed that while infantile paralysis killed 852 persons in this country in 1934, diphtheria killed 4159.

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Lake Tana and Conquest of Abyssinia

Much interest is being taken in Italy's recent "annexation" of all Ethiopia, including Lake Tana. This unique body of water has long been the center of the British sphere of interest in northeastern Africa, which was established by several treaties, and has been recognized by the great powers for many years back. Aside from this fact, international commentators point out that Lake Tana is indispensable to the very life and existence of Egypt, it being the only water source. For this lake to become Italian and be diverted to the selfish uses of the New Roman Empire, they say, is as unthinkable as it is unnatural.

All through the Italo-Ethiopian war much was said even in Italian news accounts that Italy would respect not only the British sphere of influence but the riparian and natural rights of the peoples to the water of this lake. These statements were made by Mussolini and his Italian government categorically and were constantly reiterated. However, it is interesting to note in light of events that on April 3, 1936, Italian troops occupied Lake Tana and the name of "Mussolini Peak" was given to the highest point of the Gorahei Peninsula, which juts out into the lake. Then suddenly there appeared statements emanating from Italian quarters, it is shown, which tended to modify previous statements and suggested that a small, independent Abyssinian state centering around the lake be established. Finally, the news from Italy on the subject changed to mere mention of "adjusting water rights." Why? What is in the minds of the Italian exploiters? is being seriously questioned.

To understand fully the problems involved, experts point out that it is necessary to recognize the tremendous importance of Lake Tana. A natural reservoir, covering 1100 square miles, at the surprising altitude of 5690 feet above the sea, Lake Tana, with its mystical action unexplained by modern science of discharging water in the late summer when the lower Nile tends to go dry without any apparent raising or lowering of the surface of the lake, is a vital and essential part to the irrigation system of Egypt. Its tremendous discharge of water from the Ethiopian plateau into the Blue Nile and then into the Nile proper would represent a value of many millions of dollars annually if the flow were properly harnessed for irrigation of Italian Eritrea. Has Italy this actually in mind—thus cutting off Egypt?

It is claimed by students of the question that Lake Tana is not only an integral part of Egypt's water system, but that its history goes with that of Egypt. Around the lake and east and south of it, with the capitals of Gondar and Aksum, lies the old original section of Abyssinia, with a population of several million Christian people, members of the old Egyptian or Coptic Christian Church, which has its headquarters at Alexandria, Egypt. During the whole course of the war Italy never

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hoped to annex this section or to control this lake, it is pointed out by these commentators. Italy's seizure of the lake is a new and unexpected problem which it is believed will be met with tenacious resistance by the League of Nations.

Egypt, without Lake Tana and the Blue Nile, is like India without the Ganges; like Palestine without Jerusalem; like the Mississippi Valley without its many tributaries.

The Abyssinian people about the lake, without any representative government or recognized nationality and with their ancient church threatened with immediate extinction, are suffering an indignity, commentators say, such as few peoples have ever suffered. The situation is even more unnatural and distressing than was the period of the unequal and unfair war attack on poor, old, defenseless Ethiopia.

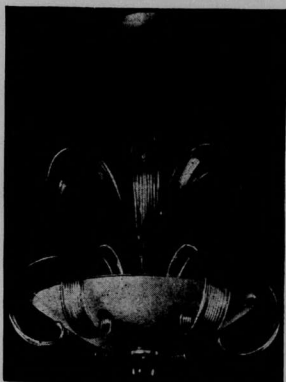
The waters of Lake Tana, high-perched as they are great in volume, can be diverted. This statement comes from Morden's Geography, London, 1688, and shows it was known in those parts all through the middle ages that a diversion could be made by cutting through a single ridge, and that those waters would then irrigate Italian Eritrea.

This statement shown to modern engineers is corroborated by them and they give details as to how easily it could be done. The new Roman Empire will not want to see this enormous water wealth flow away to Egypt. Italy has seized land, water, the old Abyssinian people (free for 5000 years) and their church. What will be the outcome? The world waits on the great issues involved.—Scottish Rite News Bureau.

State Ownership of Power in Japan

The Japanese government seems to be taking definite steps toward state control of the electrical industry in the Flowery Kingdom. An article in the "Wall Street Journal" says: "According to a plan put forward by the cabinet inquiry bureau, the state would form an official company to control all generating and distributing facilities. It would appraise the present value of all such properties in the country and give shares in the new company to the concerns owning them. Wholesalers, such as Nippon Electric Power Company, would become largely holding companies for the shares of the official monopoly. Others would confine themselves to retail business, buying their power from the monopoly. Market confidence in the government's fairness of the conduct and valuation of appraisals was expressed when securities of power companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange dropped about 200,000,000 yen."

"Don't be so noisy," said mother to Jessie. "Why can't you be quiet like Jimmie?" "Oh, he's got to be quiet," replied Jessie. "You see we're playing he's daddy coming home from the Elks and I'm you." —"Capper's Weekly."



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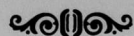


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Anti-War Schools for Union Labor

The Labor Division of the Emergency Peace Campaign conducted six anti-war schools this summer in widely scattered regions. Delegates from twenty national and international unions of the American Federation of Labor spent their summer, many on scholarships from their unions or the Emergency Peace Campaign, studying the causes of war and the opportunities of union labor to prevent future Armageddons.

Under the direction of Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the Labor Division, schools for peace-labor education were conducted at the following institutions: The Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y.; Bryn Mawr Summer School for Workers at Bryn Mawr, Pa.; the Southern Summer School for Workers at Brevard, N. C.; Wisconsin Summer School for Workers at Madison; Summer School for Office Workers at Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and a special school the end of August at Commonwealth College near Mena, Ark.

The Emergency Peace Campaign, which was so auspiciously organized last April to keep the United States from going to war and war out of the world, is not setting up any additional or outside labor organization, but co-operating with labor unions and existing workers' educational organizations to influence the workers to exert their tremendous united power against warfare as a means of settling international differences. The anti-war labor schools are functioning under the resolution adopted by the A. F. of L.'s fifty-fifth convention—"Labor is always the major sufferer in every way, this being true of victor and vanquished."

George Lansbury, leader of the British Labor party, was the chief speaker of the campaign last spring during its initial drive in 278 cities. This October and November many labor and peace mass meetings will be held across the country. The Emergency Peace Campaign is taking its activities into 500 cities, and labor will be a vital contact in each spot.

The anti-war labor schools mark the first time in the history of the American labor movement when delegates have taken time from their jobs to come together to try to analyze the cause and cure of war from their own standpoint. Tucker P. Smith, president of the Brookwood Labor College and chairman of the Emergency Peace Campaign's Executive Committee on Labor, has been instrumental with Mr. Cruikshank in shaping the program of the schools.

At Brookwood's School, which ran from July 13 to August 1, over six seminar groups were conducted.

Marion Hedges, at Bryn Mawr on July 25, told the students about the international labor and war scene. He recently returned from the Geneva conference as a representative of the A. F. of L., and is director of research for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Dr. R. R. R. Brooks of Yale's economics faculty was at Bryn Mawr for the entire summer conducting a labor anti-war project course for the Emergency Peace Campaign.

This winter, when the delegates return to their communities, the

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fruits of the summer will show in the efforts of the students to carry on peace action programs through their local organizations.

Last spring the Emergency Peace Campaign sponsored three groups of the Brookwood Players, composed of graduates of Brookwood and students now there, and representing eighteen unions. Normally Brookwood sends one troupe on the road, but with the assistance of the Emergency Peace Campaign three troupes trekked 15,000 miles through twenty-four states, and played before 40,000 workers. Representatives of more than thirty unions saw a leader of the rayon workers' union call his men out of the plant when the boss tried to turn it into a munitions factory.

"That is our vote against war, our mandate for peace," declared the hero of "Guncotton." "Let them see if they can fight a war without us!"

Mr. Cruikshank, director of the Labor Division, is a member of the American Federation of Teachers.

Jefferson Saw "Dust Bowl" Possibility

Thomas Jefferson was a great civilizer, a sort of American Leonardo da Vinci. Of all his varied enthusiasms to make this young country habitable for modern humans none was more statesmanlike than his eagerness to conserve soil. A practical farmer, the third President clearly saw what floods and dust storms are teaching us in bitter lessons today—that poorly and ignorantly husbanded soil becomes a great national plague. In 1813, writing about his farm in Albemarle County, Virginia, he said: "Our country is hilly and we have been in the habit of plowing in straight rows, whether up or down hill, or however they lead, and our soil was all rapidly running into the rivers. We now plow horizontally, following the curvature of the hills and hollows on dead level, however crooked the lines may be. Every furrow thus acts as a reservoir to receive and retain the waters, all of which go to the benefit of the growing plant instead of running off into the streams." Now, a century and a quarter later, we are writing the principle of soil conservation into national law.—Washington "News."

Taxes 'Round the World

If the pennies collected in gasoline taxes between February 25, 1919, when the levy was first imposed, and January 1, 1936, were used to pave a highway they would provide a copper surface twenty feet wide and nearly 20,000 miles long, or four-fifths of the distance around the world. If the pennies were laid side by side they would reach around the world about 250 times.—"Oil Producer."

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Injunctions in Labor Disputes

By HENRY W. LEHMANN, Bureau of Labor Statistics

AN INJUNCTION is an order issued by a court to restrain certain persons from conduct which if not stopped may result in irreparable property damage. If applied to workers or labor organizations the court order is known as a labor injunction. In the United States both federal and state courts have the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

Federal courts have played an important part in molding the law with regard to labor injunctions. Their power rests largely upon their right to prevent conduct which, if unrestrained, would interfere with the transportation of the mail or would disrupt commerce between the states. The Sherman anti-trust law, which prohibits combinations in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, is the federal statute which has been used most often as a basis for issuing injunctions. The Supreme Court held that this statute included within its meaning labor as well as business combinations.

The rulings of the several courts relating to labor controversies have not been uniform. This is due largely to the fact that the courts of the forty-eight states and those of the federal government all have independent power to issue injunctions. Conduct which in one state might be restrained is often declared legal in other states.

No Injunction Can Prevent Strike

To what extent does the injunction limit collective activity of workers, such as the strike and the picket line? What standards do the courts use in determining the kind of conduct by workers to be enjoined? The legality of collective action depends chiefly upon its purpose or intent. Moreover, even if the purpose of collective action is declared legal, it can not be achieved by the use of illegal means, such as fraud or violence. Thus, in the case of a strike, if the purpose is a proper one, such as to raise wages, no injunction can prevent the strike. But, if violence, intimidation or other means considered by the court to be illegal are employed in the conduct of the strike, the legitimate nature of the purpose will not save the strike from being enjoined.

It is generally agreed that strikes to secure higher wages, shorter hours or better working conditions are strikes for proper purposes. But there is no agreement as to the legality of the strike undertaken to secure a closed-shop contract or to force a dismissal of non-union workers. In some cases, however, courts have sufficiently approved of collective agreements between employers and employees to declare as illegal strikes or lockouts which constituted a breach of such an agreement.

Injunctions Against Picketing

Picketing—that is, the patrolling by strikers of the place of employment for the purpose of persuading workers not to take their jobs—is generally regarded by workers as an effective tool in the conduct of

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the strike. As in the case of strikes, the legality of picketing may depend on its purpose. Purposes which justify a strike will also justify picketing. Thus, picketing in a strike for higher wages is usually considered legal.

The lawfulness of picketing also depends upon the character of the conduct in each particular case. Great differences of opinion exist among the state and federal courts as to what conduct is permissible on picket lines. Violence, the use of force, fraud and intimidation are prohibited everywhere. Some courts have held that all picketing necessarily involves intimidation and hence must be restrained. But a preponderance of judicial opinion concedes the possibility of peaceful picketing and merely restricts violence, the use of deception in persuading other men not to work, and other forms of clearly illegal behavior.

Does the use of language such as "scab" constitute intimidation, or may the picketing be considered peaceful despite utterances of this kind? Judicial interpretations as to the legality of such conduct differ. Some courts find in this language sufficient intimidation to warrant the issuance of an injunction. Other courts demand more compelling evidence of violence and intimidation before they will restrain workers from picketing.

How many men may picket? The Supreme Court has not established a hard and fast rule in regard to methods of picketing. Each case must be handled on its own circumstances. Generally, in the absence of violence, the courts tend to permit more pickets than in the cases where a record of violence and mutual ill-will exists. In recent times injunctions have frequently specified the exact number of men permitted at each entrance to the picketed plant, the number of paces they must be separated from each other, and even the character of the language they may be permitted to use.

Other activities of workers in their relations to employers have been restrained by the use of the injunction. Thus, a union may be enjoined from persuading employees to strike in violation of individual contracts with the employer wherein the workers have promised not to strike. Such individual contracts are commonly known as "yellow-dog" contracts. At first the courts only protected contracts which existed for a fixed term, but later it was held that an injunction could be used to prevent the union from inducing employees to strike where the contract of employment was terminable at will. Thus, if employees promised that while they held their jobs they would not strike, any attempt to persuade them to strike would be enjoined by some courts regardless of whether the contract of employment was for an indefinite or a fixed period of time.

Legislation on Injunctions

Legislation by federal and state bodies has considerably modified the law dealing with the use of injunctions in labor disputes. The Clayton act, passed in 1914, declared that "the labor of a human being is not a

(Continued on Page Seventy-six)

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(Continued from Page Seventy-five)

commodity or article of commerce" and that "nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor organizations . . ." It provided that an injunction shall not prevent the quitting of work, the lawful advising and persuading of others to quit work, and the peaceful assembly of workers. Injunctions may be issued only when necessary to prevent irreparable damage to property. Another important provision of this act established, under certain conditions, the right of jury trial in contempt cases arising from labor disputes. Several states passed similar laws. In interpreting these laws the courts held that they did not legalize violent action in strikes or the use of force. One law which a state court interpreted to permit mass picketing and intimidation was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act

Congress made no further changes in the existing injunction law until 1932, when it passed the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act. This statute lays down conditions which must be fulfilled before a federal court may enjoin the collective conduct of workers. The act specifically declares that every worker shall "have full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of his own choosing . . ."

In accordance with this law individual agreements by workers not to belong to a union or not to join strikes, etc., which have often been used as a basis for issuing injunctions, may no longer be protected in federal courts.

The Norris-LaGuardia act also lists certain types of conduct against which no injunction may be issued. Employees are permitted to give publicity to the facts involved in a labor dispute by patrolling, advertising or any other method not involving fraud or violence. They may also assemble peacefully to further their interests in connection with a labor dispute. Moreover, no injunction may be issued to prevent the payment of strike benefits.

There still exist, however, cases where the federal courts have jurisdiction to restrain collective action by workers. Such, for example, is the case of an industrial dispute in which fraud or violence is involved. But certain limitations restrict the court's power to issue injunctions even in these cases. Before a federal court can act it must find (1) that unlawful acts have been threatened and will be committed unless restrained; (2) that substantial and irreparable damage to employers' property will follow; (3) that greater injury will be inflicted upon him by the denial of relief through an injunction than upon the worker by the granting of the injunction; (4) that the employer has no adequate remedy at law, and (5) that the local police are unable or unwilling to furnish adequate protection. Moreover, no injunction may be issued

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unless the defendant is given notice and an opportunity to be heard. This restricts the previous practice of issuing injunctions upon the statements of one party only.

Federal courts may still issue what is known as a temporary restraining order if it is shown on testimony under oath that irreparable damage will result to the employer's property by the denial of such relief. Such an order expires after five days. To obtain it the employer must put up a bond as security for any loss that might result to the worker from such an order erroneously issued.

The Norris-LaGuardia act applies to the federal courts only. However, the legislatures of approximately twelve states have passed similar statutes to regulate the power of their courts with respect to labor injunctions. Among these states are Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Although the Supreme Court of the United States has not reviewed the constitutionality of the Norris-LaGuardia act, its action in a recent case indicates that it is not inclined to view the provisions of the act as repugnant to the Constitution. The case in question came up to a Circuit Court of Appeals, which held the act valid. On appeal to the Supreme Court that tribunal refused to hear the case, thus letting the decision of the circuit court stand.

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"Big Business" Retards Recovery

THE American people are not getting a square deal from a majority of newspapers "just because it happens to be a fact that most of our great dailies are owned or controlled by 'big business' or the banking interests."

This, according to Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant prince, explains why the newspapers are conducting an "absurd and unfair" attack on President Roosevelt while their news columns herald a business revival his administration has brought about.

Filene went on the air some time ago with a devastating attack on critics of government spending for relief measures. He insisted that such spending would have been unnecessary had American business been willing to co-operate with the "new deal."

In the spring of 1933, he said, when business was prostrate and our banks were closed, newspapers as a rule were loud in their praise of the President.

"But now," he added, "when the papers themselves are daily reporting returning prosperity, most of them are denouncing the President.

Newspapers Deliberately Distort Facts

"These same newspapers are so concerned with the perpetuation of the traditional privileges of wealth that they are deliberately distorting the facts."

The newspapers and "big business" men refrained from criticizing the administration in the dark spring of 1933 because they were sick from their own excesses, Filene said, and continued:

"They begged the President to do something, and do it quickly. They could not say what, but they wanted him to do something which would revive business. The President did something, and eventually business did show signs of recovery. Then the big financial interests demanded they be permitted to have their way once more."

Warns of More Disastrous Crash

If they get their way, Filene declared, "we may look forward to one more spree of unrestrained speculation and one more crash even more disastrous than the last one, and more terrible years of hopeless, deadening unemployment."

"If this attack on the President should succeed," Filene said, "it means that America must abandon every effort to achieve recovery by distributing buying power to the masses of the American people.

"Had the N.R.A. been continued, and had business co-operated with it, we would now be experiencing such prosperity as we have never known before."

In spite of the "squealing" of special interests, through the newspapers which have been placed in their hands, the masses of America are going to have a "new deal," Filene insisted.

Everybody wants business to get well and stay well, he said, the



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only question being whether this can best be achieved by the "new deal" or "old deal." Explaining the difference, Filene declared:

"The 'new deal' seeks to revive business by enabling the masses to purchase its products, and, therefore, gives first attention to the welfare of the masses.

"The 'old deal' places all emphasis on retaining and reviving the traditional rights and privileges of wealth.

Poured Out Billions for Jobs

"It is charged against the President by these 'big business' newspapers that he has poured out money by the billions for no other purpose than to find jobs for millions of American wage earners who must otherwise have starved to death.

"The President preferred to have our business men employ these workers, which, if we had co-operated under the N.R.A., we might have done. But business refused to do that, so the administration had to pour out billions or else let the masses starve.

"That is the real meaning of those editorials which declare that we should first have balanced the budget, regardless of the fate of the jobless."

Citing William Randolph Hearst as one of the most bitter critics of relief spending, Filene said the publisher, who "has been able to live on his glorified California estate in a way which might well arouse the envy of an ancient Roman emperor," hates the administration because he is called upon to pay taxes.

But what Hearst and others of his stripe fail to realize, Filene contended, is that "wealth comes and can come from just one source—employment."

"There is no longer reason why the masses should remain poor," Filene declared. "All that is necessary is to keep the workers employed at wages that will enable them to buy the things they produce.

Basic Cause of Depression

"The basic cause of the depression was that those who controlled our money neglected to arrange for a continuous exchange of goods and services on the part of the whole population.

"The Roosevelt administration has dared to inaugurate unemployment insurance and old-age pensions and abolish child labor. It has dared to deal with the farmer, not with mere words, but with actions which have provided him with buying power.

"More than that, it has dared to propose an arrangement where we can distribute to the masses the huge abundance it has now become possible to produce. That is why the newspapers are deliberately misrepresenting the results of the administration's program."

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Child Labor in the United States

Before Congress submitted the child-labor amendment to the states, in 1924, it had enacted two federal child-labor laws, each of which in turn had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Both of these early laws set 14 as the minimum age for employment in factories, mills, canneries, and workshops, with an eight-hour day, forty-eight-hour and six-day week, and prohibition of night work for children between 14 and 16; and 16 as the minimum age for children in mines and quarries.

The child-labor amendment is not a law, but an enabling act, giving

Congress power to pass federal child-labor legislation. Its text is as follows:

"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

"Sec. 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

The amendment has been ratified by twenty-four states, as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

When thirty-six states have ratified, the child-labor amendment will be a part of the federal Constitution, and it will be possible to establish national minimum standards for child employment on a permanent basis.

There were 667,118 child workers 10 to 15 years of age, inclusive, in the United States in 1930, according to census figures. During the depression the total amount of child labor decreased, but the number of children working in certain undesirable occupations, or under sweatshop conditions, increased.

In 1933, under the N.R.A. codes, 16 years was set as the minimum age for industrial employment; in certain dangerous occupations the age limit was 18. As a result, child workers under 16 virtually disappeared from industry and commerce.

In states and cities reporting regularly to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, where nearly 125,000 children of 14 and 15 years left school for work in 1929 (last pre-depression year), work permits obtained in 1934 (first full code year) showed a reduction of 90 per cent.

When the codes were declared invalid, in May, 1935, the trend was reversed. During the last seven months of 1935 the number of children under 16 leaving school for work in areas reporting to the Children's Bureau was about 12,000, which is 55 per cent above the total for the twelve months of 1934.

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Leadership of Gompers

H. M. Douty in "Butcher Workman"

Samuel Gompers, who for so long guided the American Federation of Labor, died in 1924. Certainly no figure in the American labor movement has aroused more antagonism and called forth more devotion. It could not have been otherwise. Gompers was a strong man. His life was one long battle in the service of the labor movement. He clashed constantly with employer interests and with those in the labor movement who differed with him. He was a fighter who loved a battle. He was uncompromising on issues which he thought important.

Gompers was unquestionably a leader of the first rank. What can we say of the character of his leadership? This is an important question, for it has practical implications and forces us to look at the whole process of labor development in the United States. Gompers' life and leadership, as we shall see, reached from one era into another. During his lifetime the character of our industrial life changed, and many new problems arose to perplex the labor movement.

Rowland Hill Harvey's "Samuel Gompers" presents a mass of material on the life of the Federation chief. In writing Gompers' biography he had to write largely a history of the American Federation of Labor, for Gompers' life was inextricably bound up with its development. He uses much material from Gompers' autobiography, from the archives of the Federation, and from the files of the "American Federationist." His book supplements Louis Reed's "The Labor Philosophy of Samuel Gompers" and Louis L. Lorwin's "The American Federation of Labor," neither of which, for some reason, is mentioned in the bibliography.

Early Years as a Cigar Maker

Samuel Gompers was born on the east side of London in 1850 of Dutch-Jewish stock. His father was a cigarmaker. In 1863 the family came to America and settled on the east side of New York. Young Gompers learned the cigarmaker's trade. Soon he ceased serving as helper to his father and took his place as a worker in regular shops. He was active, vigorous, eager. He supplemented his meager schooling by attending lectures and classes at Cooper Union. More important, perhaps, were the ideas and information he obtained from discussions and readings while at work at his trade.

Those principles of labor organization and activity which Gompers cherished were gained through hard experience. During the '70s and '80s of the last century he was in the thick of the battles of the New York cigar makers. It was here that he served his trade-union apprenticeship. Together with Adolph Strasser and others, Gompers made the Cigarmakers' International Union into a strong organization, based upon high dues, sick and death benefit payments, and a limited program of immediate demands.

The world in which Gompers found himself was a swiftly changing one. It was a period of rapid technical change in industry, and an even more rapid consolidation of economic power by "captains of industry." It was a period of ruthless individualism. In the trade-union world all was confusion. Numerous voices pointed to numerous roads to salvation. Trade-unions were weak and labor defeats were many. For a brief period (1884-1886) the dramatic rise of the Knights of Labor seemed to solve the problem of labor unity and organization, but the Knights soon disintegrated. Moreover, basic conflicts developed between the all-inclusive Knights and the craft unions of skilled workers.

Gompers was a part of all this, and the little cigarmaker became convinced that "pure and simple" trade-unions were basic to labor advance. His experience with the "impossibilists" among the

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early socialists turned him against independent labor political action. He became, indeed, deeply hostile to state intervention in economic life. This later led him to oppose such measures as unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and legal limitations on the hours of labor of men. Gompers, indeed, participated actively in politics after 1906 on a non-partisan basis, but his political program was mainly negative in character—restriction on immigration, relief from the use of the injunction in labor disputes, and the like. He felt that the only hope for labor lay in the construction of strong organizations on the economic front. He refused to develop a social philosophy, to set a goal, for the labor movement. He was interested only in "More, more, here and now."

On the basis of this circumscribed program Gompers set about the task of building a national labor movement. In 1886 the American Federation of Labor was formed, an outgrowth of the earlier Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions. The nucleus of the Federation was composed of the cigarmakers, carpenters, printers, and other unions of skilled craftsmen. Gompers was its first president, a position which he held, except for one year, to the day of his death.

Growth of the Federation

The Federation is now a relatively strong trade-union center. It was not so during those first years when Gompers, fired with magnificent enthusiasm, nursed along the new and weak organization. Funds were scarce in the early years, and often there was not even money enough to pay Gompers his small salary. The work of the Federation was conducted under conditions of great difficulty. There must have been many times when the cause seemed lost. But Gompers and his band of faithful followers carried on. The decline of the Knights left the field to the Federation. The trade-unions weathered the depression of 1893, and the Federation was on the road to stability. Its growth was slow but steady.

Mr. Harvey carries us through the crowded years of Gompers' life, and the events of his life were usually connected in some way with the labor movement. There seems little to say about his private life because there was so little of it. Always we see Gompers the fighter. He fought against dual organizations such as the old Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and later the I. W. W. He battled with the National Manufacturers' Association and other employer organizations. He opposed what he considered dangerous tendencies in the Federation. He collided with the courts. He fought for legislation that would free labor from the menace of the labor injunction.

Against Labor Political Action

During the war Gompers became a super-patriot and crusaded against the Hun. He was cruelly disillusioned by the post-war deflation of labor organizations. He fought against the strong movement for labor political action during the years immediately after the war. During the early '20s we find him very actively interested in the labor movements in Mexico and Central America. Finally, at the 1924 convention, Gompers, an old man, broken by years of struggle, was elected for the last time to the presidency of an organization he had almost made his own. He died on December 13, 1924.

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Reports Great Gains
In Union Membership**

By FRANK WINN

PLANS for co-ordinating the steel and automobile drives were laid, affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization was approved, and a more than 100 per cent increase in membership in the last three months was announced, at the first meeting of the general executive board of the United Automobile Workers since the union's convention last April.

In approving the action of President Homer Martin in affiliating with the C. I. O., the board also wired the executive council of the American Federation of Labor protesting against the "trial" of the C. I. O. unions.

The telegram, while declaring the loyalty of the union to the A. F. of L., defended the industrial type of organization and challenged the constitutionality of the council's threatened expulsion of the twelve C. I. O. unions.

C. I. O. Suspension Hit

"The contemplated suspension of international unions aligned with the C. I. O. can serve no other purpose than to play into the hands of the avowed enemies of organized labor," the telegram said.

Declaring that the power to expel international unions was vested only in the convention of the A. F. of L., the wire continued:

"If any member of the executive council or if any officer of any organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. feels that he has any grievance toward the C. I. O. or any of its affiliates, for which we do not grant there is any basis, we suggest the proper form for the presentation of such a grievance is to go before the coming convention of the A. F. of L."

Plans were completed at the board meeting for the co-ordination of the auto workers' legal work with that of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Lee Pressman, attorney for the S. W. O. C., appeared at the meeting to present the plan of co-ordination. This plan provides that local attorneys acting for the steel committee will also handle legal problems for the auto workers whenever they arise.

Membership Doubled

Reports of organizers and executive officers revealed that membership in the U. A. W. had increased more than 100 per cent, bringing the total to nearly 90,000 since the April convention, Martin announced. At the time of the convention the union was paying per capita tax to the A. F. of L. on 40,000 members.

Approximately 25,000 to 30,000 of the increase was due to the amalgamation of independent unions, including the Automotive Industrial Workers' Association, the Associated Automobile Workers of America, and various locals of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America.

DEATH OF UNION OFFICER

Charles F. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, died suddenly in Kansas City, Kan., last week, following a heart attack. He had served as secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood since 1926. Deceased was 57 years of age.

TO AID SPANISH WORKERS

At its convention in Philadelphia recently the American Federation of Teachers approved a resolution today authorizing collection of a \$5000 fund "to aid Spanish workers in their fight against fascism."

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(Labor Day Message of Secretary-Treasurer of California
State Federation of Labor)

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

IT HAS been said that Labor Day is a day that the workingman has fought for. We know that it was not given to him by the industrialists. It represents the past triumphs of the working classes. While we have accomplished much in the past we cannot, on this or any other Labor Day, afford to spend too much time looking backward. The labor struggle is the most living movement in the world and it is in a fighting spirit that we must commemorate the day.

For that reason I feel that I have no time to spend in eulogy of the past, but that I must roll up my sleeves, so to speak, and present to you the problems that confront us in the coming year.

In California, I regret to say, the rights of the workingman are being dangerously challenged. In the past few months agricultural workers in Orange County were lawlessly beaten down by hired thugs from Los Angeles, with the assistance of the Highway Patrol of the State of California.

The California State Federation of Labor is giving its support to the agricultural workers of California. There has never been a stable and responsible organization of farm workers in California, and as a result we have had years of turmoil and bloodshed as symptoms of a bad condition. The Resettlement Administration is doing much for the agricultural workers; eight new camps, which will take care of many people, were established this year. The W.P.A. is also assisting the farm workers, and now, with the conservative and responsible labor movement moving into the field, this class of worker may expect a square deal in the future.

Dangerous "Vigilante" Movement

I appeal to the working masses to organize. I urge every union man to lend his strength to the pressure that must be brought to bear on authorities sworn to protect law and order. A labor leader is only as strong as the masses behind him. The rumblings and the protests must come from you. Organized labor in California has never needed every man and woman in its ranks as desperately as it does in this crisis. We must act to protect our rights as union men and as citizens. It is up to us to nip in the bud right now a dangerous vigilante movement in California.

With all of the odds that labor has to struggle against it is unfortunate that we have lately acquired a new problem. We hear much about purging labor of "reds."

I do not want to minimize the destruction of which irresponsible radicals are capable. We have heard a great deal of those tactics called "boring from within." But I do want to warn of a serious pitfall. Let us not get so fanatical in our "red" baiting that we nourish those forces that we wish to destroy. Let us guard against the danger of being made tools of by the industrialists who scheme to divide us and weaken our strength. We must be guided by our own judgment and deal with the forces of disruption wisely.

Our greatest work along these lines can be done by working for conditions that leave no room for agitators and malcontents. Radical propagandists can not do their disruptive work under good working conditions, any more than disease germs can thrive in sunlight and cleanliness.

I predict that the greatest blow to chronic agitators will be dealt by the six-hour day and five-day week. I believe that we are fast approaching the time when the six-hour day and five-day week will be mandatory on industry. That remains the

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greatest labor reform to be put over in the coming year.

Labor is now beginning to feel the beneficial effects of the liberal laws enacted by Congress. Finally we have awakened to the fact that the future security of the workingman is society's responsibility. Thanks to the Social Security Act, the shadow of unemployment and old age no longer will hang over the worker. This, we hope, is the beginning of a series of social reforms that will give the workingman and his family the protection that society owes him.

Labor No Longer Society's Stepchild

This is the dawning of the realization that that part of the world in which the workingman lives must not always be dark while the other part is warm and bright.

Labor will some day no longer be society's stepchild. There is a growing realization that the man who labors is entitled to some of the benefits of society. We are carrying the fight further than the struggle for bread and butter. The need of the workingman to educate his children, and to share in some of the refinements of life, is being at last recognized. We of labor insist that because a man works on relief is no reason for his having to exist on society's left-overs.

Four years ago the people of America turned their backs to a stupid and unintelligent and selfish policy which had plunged America (the human beings whom you meet on the streets, in the street cars, on the farms and in the country stores) into a chaotic morass and bog of human misery.

We all remember how desperate was the national economy when the bankers of America appealed—yes, begged—the people of America to give them respite—respite from the evil doings of the bankers themselves.

Now we find the very same bankers who were saved from themselves crying aloud how wrong it is for the government to assist the working man and woman by furnishing jobs. Labor is emphatic in saying that those people who are out of work and who must be taken care of should be given an opportunity to produce for themselves.

The Farmer and the Consumer

The farmer—the producer of the necessities of life—can himself live only if he raises those necessities for a profit. On the other hand, the consumer who must have that farmer's produce in order to live must be allowed to purchase it at the lowest cost that can give the farmer his profit, and everything possible must be done to eliminate any middleman whose function does not tend to increase the cheapness of distribution of the product; and moreover, everything must be done to stop speculating, all gambling with the breadbasket, which has even the lightest effect upon the producer and the consumer.

There must be legislation which will bring about a closer business relationship between the farmer and the consumer. Nearly 50 per cent of the price for agricultural products paid by the consumer goes into the pockets, not of the farmer, but of various middlemen, and it is probable that over half of what is paid to middlemen is needless, and can be saved by wise business methods; and can therefore be returned to the farmer and the consumer.

The farmer and the workingman have traveled through the hard time of the last five years together, and clouds that were dark and gloomy are now becoming bright with new hopes for the future. But these very smart bankers, who four years ago came begging to the American people to give them respite, now refuse to assist the farmer and the worker. Instead, they are crying aloud to the American people to turn away from the "new deal" and go back four years. I appeal to the farmer and the workingman not to turn back but to go forward with the "new deal."

Labor faces a good year.

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**History of Labor Day
As National Holiday**

Labor Day, 1936, is the forty-third annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal national holiday. The history of the law is significant. It indicates the ever-increasing influence of the economic organizations of labor over the deliberations of legislators.

Two years after the New York City Central Labor Union, in 1882, adopted a resolution that one day in each year should be designated as a special holiday for the workers, the American Federation of Labor initiated a definite movement to have the first Monday in September made a general holiday for this purpose throughout the United States.

In furtherance of this program the 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted the following resolution offered by Delegate A. C. Cameron of the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

During the next ten years organized labor devoted its attention to securing the enactment of state laws making Labor Day a legal state holiday. The movement was so successful that by 1893 twenty-three states had enacted such legislation.

National Labor Day Bill in Congress

Encouraged by this achievement, officials of the American Federation of Labor in the early nineties started a campaign to have the Congress of the United States pass a statute making Labor Day a national legal holiday.

Taking advantage of the special session of the Fifty-third Congress convened by President Grover Cleveland in August, 1893, to consider the serious financial condition then existing, Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota and Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York jointly introduced a bill setting apart Labor Day as a national holiday. The Cummings-Kyle bill read:

"That the first Monday in September of each year, being the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the first day of January, the 22nd day of February, the 30th day of May and the 4th day of July are now by law made public holidays."

No Opposition

The Cummings bill was referred to the House Committee on Labor, and the Kyle bill to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. So far as the record goes there was no opposition to the bill in either committee.

Senator Kyle, who was the chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, reported the bill favorably to the Senate and recommended its enactment. The Senate took up the measure on June 22 at the request of Senator Kyle, who pointed out that more than twenty states had settled upon the "first Monday of September or the first day of October" as a holiday for labor, adding:

"In order to make the observance uniform, that all may enjoy vacation privileges upon the same day, the labor organizations of the country have united in asking that the first Monday of September be set apart as a holiday."

After a very brief discussion in which no opposition to the measure was voiced, the Senate passed the Kyle bill and transmitted it to the House of Representatives, where the Cummings Labor Day

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bill had already been reported favorably by the House Committee on Labor and placed on the House calendar.

In order to secure prompt action by the House of Representatives, Lawrence E. McGann of Illinois, chairman of the House Labor Committee, made a motion on June 26 that the Kyle bill be substituted for the Cummings bill and be taken up for consideration. This was done, and the House passed the Kyle-Cummings bill without discussion.

Signed by President Cleveland

On June 27 the Labor Day bill was signed by Vice-President Stevenson, president of the Senate, and Speaker Crisp of the House of Representatives.

President Grover Cleveland affixed his signature to the measure on June 28, 1894.

The victory of labor was announced by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his annual report to the 1894 convention of the Federation. He said:

"National Labor Day.—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday has passed Congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."

LOWER FARES AID RAILROADS

Lower passenger fares are bringing the Baltimore & Ohio "out of the red," President Daniel Willard declared last week. The Interstate Commerce Commission released figures showing that other eastern carriers are also being helped. July passenger revenues, it said, were 19 per cent larger than a year ago.

Oh, the Schools!

Oh, the schools, the public schools!
Playground acres, swimming pools,
Great equipment, so I'm told,
Costing much taxpayers' gold;

Art and music, dancing, yes;
Beauty culture, too, I guess!
Nails are polished, hair is waved;
Poor taxpayer, he is shaved!

Pupils stripped 'most to the skin,
Before some classes may begin;
On the field they run and shout—
That's their lesson, school's not out.

They learn to swim, they learn to dance,
And on athletic fields to prance.
But do they know arithmetic?
Strange more taxpayers do not kick.

Youngsters, age of nine or ten,
Learn to toot a horn, and then
That means uniforms to buy;
Poor taxpayers! Sob and cry!

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Learn to trim a new spring hat,
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Poor taxpayer! Consternation!
Learn to saw or nail or paint;
Poor taxpayer in a faint!

By and by commencement day;
Costs a-plenty, too, they say—
Much of artistry and show,
And what do you suppose they know?

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—Mrs. Nancy Bell in "The Tax Digest."

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**Unemployment Caused
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Labor Day is the one day in the year when working men and women lay down their tools of labor for a general holiday.

It is also an appropriate day for the toilers to pledge themselves to renewed efforts for the permanent removal of the curse of unemployment which has closed in on millions of able-bodied workers and consigned them and their families to private and public charity and temporary federal work relief for their support.

It is generally admitted by all but our industrial and political Tories that the wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery and methods without reduction of hours by those who own and control industry is the main cause of unemployment.

That this is true is incontrovertibly demonstrated by the "Australian Worker" in an article analyzing the results of the continued application of machinery and associated job-destroying schemes in the boot and shoe industry of Australia, which has been accompanied by larger output and wage slashes forced on labor by employers. The writer of the article concludes that further degradation of the workers is inevitable unless hours are drastically shortened.

Discussing the subject under the heading "Driving Workers Out of Their Jobs," the article says:

"The continued mechanization of the boot and shoe industry, involving the speeding-up of production, the rationing of employment, and the resultant loss in wages, has seriously affected the economic status of the workers engaged in the industry.

Thousands Deprived of Jobs

"Officials of the Boot Trade Employees' Union state that during the last few years labor-saving machines have displaced thousands of operatives.

"Although production has increased enormously, the wage rates of those workers who are still in employment has slumped to an alarming extent. It is stressed that unless there is a substantial increase in wage rates, together with a reduction of working hours and an improvement in the conditions of labor generally, the industry will soon approach a state of economic chaos.

"Six years ago a wood-heeler in the industry was paid 6 pounds a week, and was expected to fashion forty pairs of shoes daily. Today he receives 4 pounds 1 shilling, and is set the task of making seventy-five pairs of shoes per day. Thus, while the output on the machine has almost doubled, wages have dropped by over 30 per cent.

"A worker engaged cutting felt slippers three years ago received 6 pounds per week for a daily machine output of 600 to 650 pairs. The present wage is 4 pounds per week, and the daily output has been speeded up to between 1250 and 1500 pairs. Here again the wages have fallen by over 30 per cent, while the output has more than doubled.

Soles Output Increased 400 Per Cent

"Three years ago a worker operating a consolidated lasting machine was paid 5 pounds 10 shillings per week, and produced 400 pairs per day. The present wage is 4 pounds 1 shilling, and production has more than doubled. Sole-cutters received 5 pounds 12 shillings six years ago, and cut 1000 pairs of soles per day. The wage is now down to 4 pounds 1 shilling per week, while the daily output has been speeded up to 2000 pairs of soles.

"Other specific instances of speeding-up, linked with reduced wages, are: Insoles, from 1000 to 2000 pairs per day; cutting of pump soles, from 900 to 1700 pairs per day; buffing, from 800 to 1200 pairs per day; painting bottoms of finished shoes, from 750 to 1200 pairs per day.

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dustry totalled 20,911, and the gross production was 15,318,000 pairs of footwear—an average per employee of 732.5 pairs. The average labor cost was 4 shillings 2 3/10 pence per pair.

"In 1933-34 the number of employees had dropped to 15,960, production had increased to 19,675,765 pairs, the output per employee averaged 1254 pairs, and the labor cost was reduced to 2 shillings 4/10 of 1 penny per pair.

"In other words, while the average output per employee increased by over 40 per cent, the labor cost was reduced by over 50 per cent!

Hours Must Be Decreased

"At the present time the boot and shoe factories in the commonwealth are supplying 98 per cent of the home market. Since the volume of local production cannot be further expanded, because of the limited market, any further intensification of machine production must mean the displacement of more workers from the industry.

"Already many of the factories are working only part time, or closing down for lengthy periods during the year. It is estimated that, with the present machinery available, it would need an Australian population of somewhere around twenty millions to keep all the boot and shoe workers in full-time work.

"These facts show very conclusively that unless machine production is offset by a shortening of the working week, plus an appreciable lift-up in wage rates, the position of the workers in the industry will be a tragical one indeed."

WILL PRESENT VAUDEVILLE

Having scored success with their dramatic productions and artistic and interesting marionette shows during the past few months, the San Francisco Federal Theater Project now takes the lead throughout the United States in the presentation of vaudeville programs. With some top-ranking stars of the old vaudeville circuits the group announces a complete vaudeville bill opening at the Columbia Theater here Thursday, September 3. Max M. Dill, the theater project's supervisor of vaudeville acts, has been busy building up a series of programs to be changed weekly.

Hire Gunmen in War on Organization of Labor

Two stories, both telling of actions typical of the steel industry, have reached Washington from Pennsylvania.

First is the hiring of gunmen by the Standard Steel Spring Company, Coraopolis. The workers at the plant are striking for higher wages and shorter hours. Before the strike had been in progress two days the company hired twenty-five "watchmen" and took them into the plant between 11 o'clock and midnight.

Officials of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee went to the sheriff of Allegheny County to charge that these hired men were gunmen, and that there was no possible use for them except to shoot strikers. The sheriff was absent. His chief deputy said that the company was "within its rights" to hire "watchmen," but that they had not received any authority from the sheriff and so could exercise no functions outside the plant.

There is hope that the prompt discovery of the trick and the vigorous protest against it may make the company cautious in using its hired thugs.

The other typical steel proceeding is the pressure which several of the steel companies are putting on their workers for political purposes. The charge is made that the steel companies are forcing their employees to register with a designated political party, failing in which the workers would lose their jobs.

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Story of Resettlement As Told by Executive

Radio Talk by COLIN D. SHANKS, Assistant to Regional Director

The Resettlement Administration is composed of several divisions. Their general purpose is to improve the economic condition of small farmers who, during the depression years, were obliged to go on relief or who are unable to earn a livelihood from their land. Farm debt adjustment has played an important part in this program of rural rehabilitation.

Debt adjustments are handled by voluntary county committees the members of which work without pay. They are performing a public service in helping farmers and their creditors to arrange settlements of excessive debts and in recommending adjustments which will make foreclosures unnecessary. Farm debt adjustment service is available in every state and in nearly every county.

Many farmers went in debt at a time when prices of farm products were much higher than at present and now find themselves unable to pay all of their debts out of their greatly reduced farm income. A farmer overburdened by debt cannot conduct his farming operations successfully, and is not a normal purchaser in his community. In cases of this kind the farmer must obtain a readjustment of his debts if he is to continue farming, otherwise he will struggle along and sooner or later will lose his farm.

County farm debt adjustment committees have no legal power to enforce their recommendations. They endeavor to obtain the agreement of the farmer and his creditors to a fair and reasonable adjustment, but they cannot compel an adjustment which is not acceptable to both the farmer and his creditors. In some cases an agreement is reached for a reduction of the debts, in others the time for payment is extended, or payments are made smaller. Group adjustments on a large scale have been successfully negotiated.

Farmers and Creditors Helped

In one California irrigation district a group adjustment involving 176 farmers and 7500 acres of land is being worked out. The outstanding bonds and accrued interest amount to \$589,256. The balance due on sales contracts to the farmers is \$84,853, making a total debt of about \$674,000. Conditions in this area made it impossible for the farmers to meet their obligations and disaster faced the irrigation district.

After a series of conferences the creditors, representing more than 90 per cent of the bonds and all of the land contracts, agreed to accept a net of \$184,480. Legal phases of the transaction are being worked out jointly by the farm debt adjustment committee, the representative of the bondholders, the board of directors of the irrigation district, and the attorney for the state farm debt adjustment commission, under which county committees operate.

This irrigation district has been in trouble for four or five years. Attempts have been made at various times to arrive at a solution acceptable to all concerned, but until the farm debt adjustment committee came into the picture there was no neutral body through which the various groups could work with confidence. The farm debt adjustment committee is performing a valuable service, the results of which will be felt in this county for many years to come. The farmers threatened with loss of their land are today looking forward with renewed hope; creditors, unable to realize on their investments, will receive a fair portion of the money invested.

It is interesting to consider that this important adjustment was handled at a cost negligible in the face of the accomplishment. Aside from necessary

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expenses for travel and salaries for a very limited personnel in the farm debt adjustment office of the Resettlement Administration, there was no great cash outlay.

Indebtedness Materially Reduced

In the ninth region of the Resettlement Administration—California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah—since last September 1933 cases have been closed. This figure takes on significance when we consider the original indebtedness of approximately \$6,100,000 and the present indebtedness of approximately \$3,500,000.

This means a saving to farmers of over \$2,500,000 resulting from the negotiations conducted by county farm debt committees. A total of 170,238 acres was involved.

Important to communities throughout the four states is the fact that back taxes totaling \$69,663 were paid as a direct result of the adjustments.

In California alone the saving to farmers through adjustments has been \$2,236,365. California farmers started with an original debt of about \$3,700,000. Adjustments have brought this figure down to below \$1,500,000. In other words, the remaining debt is considerably less than the amount saved in the adjustments. This substantial saving came through the adjustment of 675 cases.

On a national basis the enormous debt of over \$102,000,000 was reduced to a little over \$76,000,000—a saving of almost \$26,000,000 during the last nine months. During this period tax payments resulting from the adjustments came to the respectable figure of \$1,887,414.

Figures cannot adequately tell the story of what farm debt adjustment has done for the farmers of this region, not to say the creditors with their frozen assets. We have talked with careworn, hard-working farmers who could see no ray of hope in the financial storm that had engulfed them; who had tried, without avail, to refinance themselves, and who in the end faced the possibility of taking to the road with their families in search of a job. As a last recourse they went to the farm debt adjustment committee in their community—went without any great confidence, perhaps, but grasping at a straw in their misery. They found themselves face to face with people respected in their communities, who were perfectly familiar with the problems of rural families, and who were anxious to be helpful.

Serve Without Pay

They were greeted with friendliness and understanding. They learned that the members of the committee were serving without pay, believing they had enlisted in a worthy cause—practical help for hard-pressed farmers. It is not difficult to vision the changed attitude of the farmer who, having exhausted his resources, finds help forthcoming from this new source, the farm debt adjustment committee.

A good many of the farmers thus helped were made rehabilitation loans, that they might put their farms on a paying basis and thus resume the repayment of their debts.

Farm debt adjustment services are available to farmers throughout the states of California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. A farmer in need of financial assistance should write to the Resettlement Administration, San Francisco.

INCREASE ORGANIZING STAFF

The general executive board of the United Automobile Workers, meeting in Detroit, announced the appointment of a field staff of fifteen organizers and made provision for increasing the number to twenty within the next few weeks. Everywhere was reported a steady trend back into the union, with the sentiment for organization among the workers rivaling the halcyon days of 1934.

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**Urges International
Wages and Hours Pact**

In a statement issued in London, a "solution" of world economic warfare, through international agreements on minimum wages and maximum hours, was offered by Bernard M. Baruch.

The well known financier, who was chairman of the United States War Industries Board in 1918, has visited several European countries this summer and when his proposal was made public had just returned from a visit with the Prime Minister of England. As reported in the daily press, no specific conditions or concrete ideas on the subject are given by Mr. Baruch. Owing, however, to his standing in the business and political life of the nation, and as an addition to the many other "solutions" offered for the world's ills in the past few years, the ideas expressed may prove of interest to readers.

Economic Waste of War Preparation

After stating that the vast sums spent upon armaments could not give to the "underhoused" living conditions approaching those which, in our time and age, they should enjoy, he cites the present hurried preparations for offensive and defensive war by the various world powers, which are declared to be "economic instrumentalities aimed at the life of other nations." The statement then continues:

"The minimum wage and the maximum hour have an important part—perhaps the most important—in economic warfare. In the guise of national preservation or greed, or to meet the competition of others, hours are lengthened and wages reduced to the point that results in almost inhuman conditions.

Economic Agreements Between Nations

"Every economic agreement between nations should be accompanied by an understanding on a minimum wage and maximum hour. Not that any nation should impose its ideas upon another, but any tariff or quota or money stabilization should have some stated minimum wage and maximum hour which a nation could not break without breaking the whole agreement.

"It is easy to see how currencies that have been stabilized, or economic relations that have been agreed upon, can be entirely nullified by the reduction of wages or by the lengthening of the hours of labor. This barbaric sweating of labor can jump any tariff wall or undermine any currency stabilization. Don't let us be blind to this fact."

Baruch names agriculture as the second most important problem and doubts the wisdom of some of the present methods aimed at curing the ills from which that industry recurrently suffers. He advocated the building of a new and extensive up-to-date warehouse system that would take the products of the soil in bounteous harvest years, preserving them for what has always proven to be an inevitable future need.

**Wages Fall in Textile Industry as
Stretch-Out Brings Unemployment**

Wages in the wool and worsted industry dropped 34.8 per cent from 1928 to 1935, according to H. A. Riviere, a vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America. Employment in the industry has declined 67,773 from 1923 to 1935.

The well-known "stretch-out," increasing machine load per man, was blamed by Riviere for the unemployment in the industry, in an address before a conference of workers from Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. He pointed out that, while there has been an increase of 100 per cent in the consumption of wools by the mills in 1935, the "man-hour" gauge of employment has increased only 50 per cent.

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**Detective Agency Quiz
By Senate Committee**

News sources in Washington state that investigators for the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, of which Senator Robert M. LaFollette is chairman, expect to prove the existence of a "racket" amounting to \$80,000,000 a year in the supplying of strike-breakers and spies to principal industries.

The committee was created by the Senate last session to inquire into alleged "violations of the right of free speech and assembly and interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively."

Orders for Machine Guns

Torn and mutilated letters that were obtained from the wastebasket of the Atlanta office of Railway Audit and Inspection, a detective agency under scrutiny, have been presented to the committee.

Witnesses have testified that after searching through wastepaper coming from various offices of the detective firm, they discovered torn fragments of munitions order blanks, including some for purchases of Thompson machine guns, tear gas and bullet-proof vests.

Among other discoveries were said to be lengthy and very detailed reports from undercover agents acting for the detective company in various concerns. One of these letters said:

"Nice to Get Business"

"It seems like with the passage of this Wagner bill things should start to grow in the Carolinas. It would be mighty nice to get some of their business."

Another letter was signed by "Operator 700," and was addressed to "Operator 423," and referred to "a man by the name of Jim Weaver. He seems to have a great influence over mill people and is a dangerous factor in any plant." The letter went on to warn "No. 423" that if this man were found working in the business of any client "steps should be taken to get him out of the way."

**South Carolina Comes to Front
In Adopting Needed Labor Laws**

Marked progress by South Carolina in labor legislation is noted by the United States Department of Labor in its monthly survey of labor law administration. The survey points out that significant labor legislation enacted by South Carolina includes creation of a State Department of Labor independent of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, in which there has been a labor division.

There is to be a commissioner of labor, appointed by the governor from among three nominations submitted by the South Carolina Federation of Labor. The commissioner is directed to make inspections and enforce the laws relating to employment in factories, workshops, stores, mines, laundries, public institutions and eating houses. The new Department of Labor is distinct from the Industrial Commission, which administers the workmen's compensation act, and from the commission administering the unemployment compensation act and the employment service.

An unemployment compensation act has also been adopted and the Federal Social Security Act accepted. The South Carolina Legislature has adopted and is proposing to the voters of the state an amendment to the state constitution that would enable the passage of laws to take advantage of other phases of the federal social security program.

A forty-hour week law applicable to all employees of textile mills has been passed, but its effective date is made contingent upon the passage of similar laws by Georgia and North Carolina.

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**First Unemployment
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The first unemployment insurance check ever issued in the United States on a public fund was handed to Neills B. Ruud, at Madison, Wis., August 15. It was a check for \$15, charged against the account in the reserve fund of Wisconsin of the Brock Engraving Co., for whom Ruud worked until laid off some weeks ago. Ruud is just going back to work for the same firm. This was paid under the state law, which measure has already accumulated a reserve fund of about \$14,000,000 in Wisconsin.

Though it is not generally realized, the 8,000,000 workers for whom unemployment compensation credits are now accumulating or will shortly be accumulating represent close to 45 per cent of all the industrial and commercial workers who will be eligible for unemployment compensation when all states have such laws meeting the minimum standards of the Social Security Act.

The sixteen states already having unemployment compensation legislation represent more than one-third of the population of the United States, and the eleven states in which unemployment compensation measures will soon be introduced represent almost one-third of the population of the country.

STUDY OF WELFARE WORK

Coming in the midst of all of the present keen public interest in pension plans and social service legislation, a publication entitled "Welfare Activities of the Federal, State and Local Governments in California," detailing eighty years of public welfare work in this state, is due for issue in September from the University of California Press. The study is the result of five years of investigation and was made by Misses Frances Cahn and Valeska Bary.

RAPID ROAD-BUILDING

A development in fast asphalt road-building is now being used successfully in Ohio. Trucks spread proportioned loads of gravel or crushed stone, sand and asphalt on the road. The "walking pug-mill," a new machine, mixes the aggregate where it lies instead of requiring mixing in a distant vessel and then spreading of the aggregate on the road. The pug-mill levels off the surface, which is smoothed by heavy rollers immediately following. The road can be used for traffic ten minutes after rolling and it is said from two to four miles of twenty-foot pavement can be laid per day.

**Newly Adopted Label of Potters
Is Guarantee of American Product**

The new union label recently adopted by the Brotherhood of Operative Potters has a distinctive design which attracts immediate attention.

In addition to the name of the Brotherhood the insignia shows various products of the pottery workers, including vases, dishes and other crockery, and also the shield of the United States flanked with the lettering "Union Label" and "Made in U. S. A."

The emblem appears on the bottom of union-made pottery, together with the trademark of the brand. In addition to its significance as to decent wages and working conditions, it is a 100 per cent guarantee that the product is made in America. This latter is important when one recalls the report that over 30 per cent of the pottery and china-ware sold annually in the United States is imported from Japan, where workers receive less than \$4 per week for sixty hours' labor.

A union label revival meeting is the best method to obtain union label converts.

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First Labor Day Law Was Enacted by Oregon

When the Central Labor Union of New York City on May 8, 1882, adopted a resolution presented by P. J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, declaring that one day in each year should be set aside as a general holiday for working men and women, he started a movement that ultimately extended throughout the United States.

McGuire suggested that the holiday be called "Labor Day." The idea was adopted by the Central Labor Union, which staged a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882. The parade, including thousands of union members led by many bands, passed through Union Square, where it was reviewed by prominent labor leaders, and ended with a big celebration in Elm Park, where the festival, in which the workers and their families participated, was enlivened with addresses by men prominent in labor circles.

Encouraged by the success of the demonstration in New York City, central labor bodies and state federations took up the matter with so much enthusiasm that the Labor Day demand spread from city to city and state to state with the result that many municipalities and states made Labor Day a legal holiday.

Oregon has the honor of being the first state to grant organized labor's request that Labor Day be made a state holiday. The Oregon law was signed by the governor on February 21, 1887. It fixed the first Saturday in June as Labor Day, but in 1893 the date was changed to the first Monday in September.

The legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York also enacted laws in 1887 making Labor Day a legal holiday. Wyoming was the forty-eighth state to enact a Labor Day law. In 1923 the legislature of that state passed a statute authorizing the governor to set Labor Day by proclamation.

DANCE BAN FOLLOWS ACCIDENT

An engineer of the State Industrial Accident Commission, who was sent out from the Los Angeles office to inspect fire hazards and make any necessary clean-ups, reports that hereafter the town of Beaumont, in Riverside County, will prohibit dancing in places where liquor is served. This edict of its City Council was brought about by a fire and a stabbing affray, both started by a drunken woman waving a piece of inflammable material over her head. In the scramble to extinguish the flames she was handled somewhat roughly. Her escort, more gallant than cautious, proceeded to use a knife upon the fire-fighters. All of which ended in Beaumont being compelled henceforth to take its dancing straight.

New York Needleworkers Move Into Rural Community Houses

The first seven completed houses in the Federal Resettlement Administration's co-operative community project near Hightstown, N. J., were occupied by skilled needleworkers' families from Brooklyn and the Bronx, fifty miles distant. There will be 200 homes in the completed project.

The houses are of the one-story type with flat roofs. They have a complete water system. The kitchens are equipped with electric refrigerators and gas stoves to be operated with bottled gas.

The co-operative garment factory, which stands on the homesteads reservation about a mile from the community, is planned to provide employment for the community residents.

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Great Britain Accepts Seven Labor Treaties

By JAMES A. WILSON

The International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, has just been notified by the British government that it has ratified seven international labor treaties. These treaties deal with:

Compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial establishments, or in the liberal professions, and for home workers (persons employed outside the premises of their employers) and domestic servants.

Compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in agricultural establishments;

Compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial establishments, or in the liberal professions, and for home workers and domestic servants;

Compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural establishments;

Compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial establishments, or in the liberal professions, and for home workers and domestic servants;

Compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural establishments; and the

Employment of women in underground work in mines of all kinds.

The last treaty was drafted and adopted by the International Labor Conference in 1935; the others had been adopted in 1933.

Proposed Cuban Labor Law Seeks Division of Profits Among Workers

Establishment of a thirty-five-hour, five-day working week, and the arbitrary distribution of 10 per cent of the profits among the employees of commercial, industrial and other business enterprises in Cuba are provided by one of the bills introduced in the Congress of that country.

Commissions would be formed to determine production costs of industries and the profits of all business enterprises, for the equitable administration of the law. The 10 per cent of the profits to be distributed would be allotted to employees in proportions varying according to their earning capacity, with the larger percentage going to those earning less than \$1200 annually.

"Company Union" Representatives Indorse Steel Organization Campaign

Representatives of 40,000 steel workers in the Calumet region have indorsed the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, Van A. Bittner, regional director of the committee, announced in Chicago.

Bittner said the indorsement was voted by eighty-five employees' representatives, qualified to speak for the 40,000 members of "company unions" in the steel manufacturing center. The meeting, he said, was held in the office auditorium of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation at Gary.

"The unanimous action of representatives of the employees' representation plan of the Calumet region in joining with the steel workers' organization committee," Bittner commented, "is the most important that has taken place in the drive to organize steel workers."

One paragraph of the resolutions adopted by the employee representatives declared:

"The employees' representation plan which is sponsored and maintained by the employers, and of which we are the representatives, is not a bona fide labor organization. It has utterly failed to improve the economic and social standing of steel workers and their families. There is no hope for such a plan to benefit the steel workers in the future.

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COMPLIMENTS OF

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Delivery**1270 Bush Street
Phone ORdway 8028**Strike of Newswriters****Settled in Milwaukee**

San Francisco members of the Northern California Newspaper Guild were considerably elated on Tuesday last, when news was received that the strike on the "Wisconsin News" at Milwaukee had been adjusted and that the strikers would return to work Wednesday under improved wage and working conditions.

The strike on the Hearst Milwaukee newspaper, which was inaugurated last February by the news writers but did not affect the mechanical departments, the employees in which were under contract, had been carried on with great bitterness on both sides and occasioned material losses in business to the newspaper.

The feeling in newspaper circles here is that the settlement of the Milwaukee strike presages an early adjustment of the strike on the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," Hearst newspaper which has suspended publication since the inauguration of the news writers' strike nearly three weeks ago.

According to Milwaukee dispatches, the management of the "Wisconsin News" gives full credit to the committee consisting of Henry Ohl, Jr., president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, and to Herman Seide, J. F. Friedrick and Benjamin Dolnick of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee for bring about the conclusion of the strike.

Under the terms of the settlement the "News" employment policy, which reads that "this is not a contract, but a policy in operation on the paper which will be continued for at least a year and as long thereafter as economic conditions justify," has been dated September 1, 1936.

This policy provides that men with at least three years' experience will receive not less than \$8 per eight-hour day for five days a week. Beginners are paid not less than \$25 per week.

A statement issued at Milwaukee Guild headquarters said:

"Included in the conditions upon which the Guild agreed to end the strike was a verbal understanding reached between the Trades Council committee and Mr. Black. Under this agreement there will be no discrimination against any members of the Guild. It further provides that the duration of the strike is not to be considered a lapse of employment for the purpose of determining vacations, dismissal bonuses, etc. * * *

Minneapolis Sheet Metal Workers**Win Many Shops, Following Strike**

A strike of sheet metal workers in Minneapolis has resulted in the signing up of sixty-five out of seventy-eight firms, with the other thirteen expected to capitulate, even though backed by the so-called Citizens' Alliance.

The Sheet Metal Employers' Association was reported as voting complete settlement of the strike, but it is said that the thirteen recalcitrants, alleged to be members of the Alliance, decided to buck their own organization. With sixty-five shops signed, and with the solid support of other union workers, the sheet metal workers' union is prepared for a "finish fight" with the remaining thirteen. The settlement with the sixty-five shops is regarded as a distinct victory for the union.

LONG BEACH IN THE RACE

H. E. McCaskie, secretary-treasurer of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, and Gilbert A. Lahum of the Motion Picture Operators' Union have been chosen to represent the Labor Council of that city in the coming convention of the State Federation of Labor. They are also instructed to bring the 1937 gathering of that body to Long Beach.

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Licensed Deck Officers

By E. B. O'GRADY

The complete organization of the licensed deck officers engaged in the coastwise and offshore trades on the Pacific Coast is a notable achievement. In 1933 there was no organization of licensed deck officers among the deep-water men; today close to 100 per cent are members of Local No. 90, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.

The degree of organization among the maritime unions on the Pacific Coast in the last few years and the firm tone assumed is evidence that the workers in the industry intend to have the wages, hours and general working conditions established on a fair and just basis rather than by a meek acceptance of whatever is offered.

Local No. 90, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, has been alert to the changing conditions, and the writer, back in 1933, foreseeing the developing sentiment among the maritime workers for a voice in determining the wages, hours and conditions of their employment, started Local No. 90, N. O. M. M. & P. of A., and, knowing that individual unions have to meet combinations of industrial groups which place them at a decided disadvantage, began some years ago to devise ways of overcoming that handicap. As a matter of fact, back in 1921, while district president of the I. L. A., I advanced a program for a transportation department of the A. F. of L. designed to place all individual organizations engaged in transportation within one comprehensive interrelated department which would have the effect of ultimately putting forth a uniform program for all so engaged. There is logic and good common sense in advancing such a proposal; to assume any other course is playing the part of the ostrich and burying one's head in the sand.

This proposal was passed upon favorably by the A. F. of L. convention and by its executive board, but the "open-shop" drive which was started at this time set this back somewhat. However, the advantage to those who would be affected was not lost sight of, and upon organizing Local No. 90 steps were taken to organize the various maritime units of national organizations in San Francisco into what we called the "Council of Marine Crafts," which came into existence in the early part of 1934 and had twenty-one crafts affiliated before the 1934 strike, and effort was made to have similar groups established in Seattle, Portland and San Pedro.

The strike of 1934 crystallized the idea, and immediately following the strike call of the various maritime unions in May, 1934, a call was issued from Local No. 90 for five representatives from each of the strike committees to meet and co-ordinate activities. This was done and the joint marine strike committee created. As the adjustments were made affecting the various individual unions there was a slackening of interest, but it was revived and a preliminary conference of the five major organizations held in the San Francisco Labor Temple, with the writer as chairman; a tentative constitution was drafted and a call was later issued for a convention of all eligible unions. This convention was held in Seattle, with the writer as chairman, and so the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast was born. District councils were established in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and San Pedro.

This is the most progressive step that has yet been taken in the maritime industry and, functioning as it does, offers a striking example of what can be accomplished when understanding and consideration are given to the problems of individual unions in their dealing with a joint employer.

The Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, while composed of craft organizations, has developed the necessary technique to have the effective force of an industrial organization. This is not an

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accidental development, but has been advanced by those who understand the American labor movement and have been able to avoid conflict with the limitations implied in a strictly craft chartered organization.

When one considers that Local No. 90, N. O. M. M. & P. of A., came into existence in November, 1933, and its membership now embraces practically all the American licensed deck officers sailing from West Coast ports, from Nome to San Diego, and that we have signed agreements with approximately 95 per cent of the established steamship companies which embodied increased pay, holidays and vastly improved working conditions, membership in Local No. 90, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, assuredly constitutes something of real value to any American licensed deck officer.

Sales Tax Amendment Stricken From Ballot

As the result of a decision of the State Supreme Court rendered last week, initiative Proposition No. 1 on the ballot for the November election, known as the "Ralston Sales Tax Repeal Amendment," has been ordered stricken out. The decision was made by a six to one vote. As a result the sales tax will not be disturbed by the balloting.

Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan announced at Sacramento the writ had been complied with and that propositions on the ballot would be numbered from No. 2 on.

Accompanying the order was a decision written by Chief Justice William H. Waste in which he held that the "short title" for Proposition No. 1 petitions was "clearly misleading" and therefore illegal. Said the chief justice:

"Everything that possibly could induce electors

to sign the proposal is carefully included in the 'short title,' but the one thing that would cause them to hesitate—the imposing of new taxes on real property—was certainly excluded. Such a title is clearly misleading."

The decision then pointed out that the proposal would repeal all sales taxes.

The suit in which the decision was rendered was filed in behalf of Mrs. Gertrude Clark of Sutter Creek. She is state president of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Initiative Proposition No. 1 was indorsed by the California State Federation of Labor and labor councils throughout the state.

Auto Ferry Companies Agree to Dismissal Wage

Agreements have been signed between the Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries and the Northwestern Pacific Ferries and the employees of both concerns whereby the union workers who lose their jobs through curtailment of ferry service after the completion of the bay bridges are assured dismissal wages and benefits, said to amount to \$4,000,000.

Negotiations on the subject had been in progress over a period of two years, and only recently a threat of strike by the employees had seemed to be necessary to protect their interests as time for the opening of one of the bay spans rapidly approached. Such a strike, which would have meant complete stoppage of automobile ferries, was averted by a tentative agreement which has now been consummated.

Approximately 1200 men are protected by the agreement arrived at last week and they include members of the Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pa-

cific, Masters, Mates and Pilots, and Engineers. Agreements had been made previously between the unions and the Key System and the Southern Pacific Lines, which two companies operate the passenger ferries. The two latter companies, it is understood, have agreed not to compete with the bridges for traffic.

A. D. McDonald, chairman of the board of directors of the two automobile ferry systems, however, states that although the two companies are facing loss of business they will make every effort to successfully compete with the bridges; that the companies will furnish frequent competitive service to the extent of their financial ability to do so, and that the first above-mentioned agreements signed by the employees assured the co-operation of the latter in the efforts of the company.

Optional Plans Provided

Under the now completed agreements, employees losing their places through partial or complete abandonment of the ferry service will be assured benefit employment or dismissal wages at the rate of one month for each year of service, or an optional lump sum payment. It is to be hoped that this forward step in agreements with labor may be the forerunner of the general establishment of the principle of the so-called "dismissal wage." The faithful employee is entitled to protection against the forces of industry and of progress over which he can have no individual control.

FIGHT MOVIE "CHISELERS"

The Moving Picture Operators' Union of Kansas City is conducting an anti-"chiseling" campaign against seventeen unfair houses in that city and its suburbs, neighborhoods where working people reside. The campaign has the full support of the central labor body of Kansas City.

UNION LABEL SECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO

AFFILIATED UNIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Allied Printing Trades Council
Amalgamated Clothing Workers
No. 266
Auto Mechanics No. 1305
Bakers No. 24
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484
Barbers No. 148
Bartenders No. 41
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery
and Confectionery Workers
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44
Boilermakers No. 6
Bookbinders No. 31-125
Bottlers No. 293
Brewery Wagon Drivers No. 227
Brewery Workmen No. 7
Bridge and Structural Iron
Workers No. 377
Butchers No. 115
Butchers No. 508
Capmakers No. 9
Carpenters No. 34 (Pile Drivers)
Carpenters No. 22
Carpenters No. 483
Carpet Mechanics No. 1
Casket Workers No. 94
Cemetery Workers No. 10634
Cleaners and Dyers No. 17960
Cloakmakers No. 8
Cooks No. 44
Coopers No. 65
Cracker Bakers No. 125
Distillery Workers No. 19930
Electrical Workers No. 151
Electrical Workers No. 202
Elevator Constructors No. 8
Federation of Teachers No. 61
Ferry Boatmen of the Pacific
Fur Workers No. 79
Furniture Handlers No. 1.
Garage Employees
Garment Cutters No. 45
Garment Workers No. 131
Glass Workers No. 718
Grocery Clerks No. 648
Hatters No. 23
Hoisting Engineers No. 59
Hospital and Institutional
Workers No. 19816
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519
Janitors No. 9
Jewelry Workers No. 36
Ladies' Auxiliary to the Union
Label Section

Ladies' Auxiliary to the Street
Carmen No. 1004
Ladies' Auxiliary to the Interna-
tional Association of Machin-
ists No. 125
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256
Laundry Workers No. 26
Lithographers No. 17
Machinists No. 732
Mailers No. 18
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226
Millinery Workers No. 40
Millmen No. 42
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110
Molders No. 164
Motion Picture Projectionists
No. 162
Musicians No. 6
Office Employees No. 13188
Operating Engineers No. 64
Painters No. 1158
Pastemakers No. 10567
Pharmacists No. 838
Photo Engravers No. 8
Plasterers No. 66
Plumbers No. 442
Post Office Clerks No. 2
Printing Pressmen No. 24
Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks
No. 1017
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen
No. 410
Sheetmetal Workers No. 104
Shipfitters No. 9
Sign and Pictorial Painters
No. 510
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen
No. 45
Stereotypers and Electrotypers
No. 29
Tailors No. 80
Teamsters No. 85
Technical Engineers No. 11
Theatrical Stage Employees
No. 16
Trackmen No. 687
Typographical Union No. 21
United Laborers No. 261
United Leather Workers
Upholsterers No. 28
Upholsterers and Trimmers No. 3
Waiters No. 30
Waitresses No. 48
Web Pressmen No. 4
Window Cleaners No. 44

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OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
AFFILIATED WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Will Conquer All

By PAUL SCHARRENBURG
Editor, "Seamen's Journal"

Labor Day belongs to the working people of America. Observance of this great holiday should include at least a few minutes of serious thought concerning the past, present and future of the labor movement.

The following thought-provoking lines appear in the current issue of an Australian labor journal, the Sydney "Worker":

"The labor movement preaches peace, and is always at war. It exists in a state of ceaseless excitement generated by conflict. It fights capitalism, imperialism, militarism and fascism.

"And as if that were not enough to keep it busy, it fights itself!

"One could write a book about the internal strife of the labor movement. In every country of the world these fratricidal struggles have taken place, and some of them have had a very marked effect upon the course of history."

Yes, indeed, several instructive books could be written concerning the effect of internal strife in the American labor movement. And yet, the labor unions have no monopoly on fights within the family. Nations have their civil wars and survive. Churches have fierce internecine struggles over issues that seem trivial to the man on the street, but the preachers keep right on preaching the glory of God and the brotherhood of man.

In fact, it would appear as if too much peace and harmony is likely to indicate decay and fore-shadow dissolution. The only thing on earth that is entirely calm, serene and peaceful is a corpse.

So, while we may truly deplore too much internal strife in the great labor movement, we can at least console ourselves in the knowledge of the obvious and self-evident fact that the American

labor movement is not sleeping. Differences of opinion over forms of organization are in the process of adjustment. Ultimately there will evolve a type of unionism that will most effectively serve to advance the cause of labor.

The unfavorable advertising given by the daily press to the present controversy over craft versus industrial unionism should not deceive anyone. With few exceptions the owners of the great American newspapers welcome a fight within the labor movement. They can hardly suppress the hope that the two factions will annihilate each other. But they are doomed to disappointment. The seal of the American Federation of Labor contains this quotation: "Labor Omnia Vincit!" And so it will be—Labor will conquer all!

IMPROVING SAN FRANCISCO AIRPORT

Concrete pouring on the foundation of the new \$140,000 administration building at the San Francisco Airport will be finished this week, according to a progress report made by the Public Utilities Commission.

Approximately 2000 men are working on the airport development, which includes construction of a seaplane base at the north end of the airport, the future home of Pan American Airways' giant clipper ships.

HER MAJESTY FACES REVOLT

For three weeks he had borne all the horrors of the annual housecleaning without a murmur. Then his patience gave way. "And you," sobbed his wife; "you used to say I was your queen." "Yes," he responded, with a wild glare in his eye, "but when a man finds that his queen has used his tobacco jar for pale oak varnish and his meerschaum pipe for a tack hammer he begins to grasp the advantages of a republic."—Ex.

A Labor Day Message

The following are sentences from the Labor Day Message of the committee on social and industrial relations of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. They very kindly have been selected and sent to the Labor Clarion:

The Christian Church must have a gospel that is concerned with men's bodies as well as their souls, a gospel for this life as well as the life to come, a gospel that is as deep as human life itself and as wide as human need. There is an ardent, consuming passion for social welfare among the masses today, and that passion is essentially religious.

* * * *

The Christian Church must welcome every social and industrial effort which makes in any way for the development of men, which ministers to human need, which gives greater scope for personal initiative, and which discovers and confirms personal capacities.

* * * *

All human relationships in industry should be regulated in accordance with the supreme moral principle of the Christianity of Christ, namely, equal love to self and neighbor.

* * * *

The Christian Church can not believe in the stability of any social order, however imposing its economic triumphs, if it cripples the personality of its workers or deprives them of that control over the material conditions of their own lives, which is the essence of personal freedom.

* * * *

Why should we not leave off living on the edge of an economic and industrial volcano, waiting in fear and trembling until the next destructive and uncontrollable eruption shall occur, and accept the conception of industry as a co-operative enterprise.

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Waterfront Conference Awaits Result of Vote Involving Arbitration

Dramatic and sensational incidents attended the negotiations last week between the International Longshoremen's Association and the Coast Committee for Shipowners in the effort to formulate a working agreement to be in effect after the expiration of the present scale, which expires September 30.

The week's negotiations ended Saturday with a categorical refusal by each party to the controversy to accede to the demands of the other, and with an understanding that the representatives of the Longshoremen's Union would submit the question of whether to arbitrate the demands of the employers to a referendum vote of the I. L. A. membership.

The Longshoremen contend that the proposal of the employers to restrict longshore work would mean depriving longshoremen of work to which they are entitled under the expiring agreement and that the terms of the agreement could be evaded by sub-contracting a large portion of the longshore work. The proposal that straight time hours be extended from six within eight hours to eight within fourteen hours is termed an emasculation of the award of the National Longshoremen's Board.

Attempt to Introduce Piece-Work

It is contended that the employers' proposal to adjust the rate of pay on the basis of the "so-called rate of efficiency" is designed to bring back the vicious speed-up system, and "is only a subterfuge designed to introduce the piece-work system."

The employers are charged with not acting in good faith in proposing reductions in wages "in the face of a substantial increase in the cost of

living and general increase in wages to workers in all other industries."

The proposal that union dispatchers be eliminated is to "advocate the destruction of the fair administration of the joint hiring hall," declare the Longshoremen, "and would appear to be another attempt to reintroduce employer-dominated hiring halls."

Penalties against workers, abolition of traveling time and transportation, and failure to make provision for the safety of the workers are scored in the statement made public by the I. L. A., which concludes as follows:

"Your proposals are of such a nature that we, as the representatives of your employees, are in doubt at this time whether you are honestly and in good faith trying to arrive at an agreement."

Sensational Incidents

The sessions of the wage conference were enlivened by some sensational incidents. In one instance H. P. Melnikow, labor consultant for the Longshoremen, announced that an anonymous person had telephoned his office as follows: "If Melnikow has a strike called we'll blow his brains out."

Henry Schmidt, an official of the I. L. A., reported that his home had been stoned by unknown parties and attempts made to terrorize his family.

But it was Harry Bridges, president of the District I. L. A., who was the center of the most sensational incident, when it was announced at the conference that a cable bearing his signature had been sent to the striking Matson seamen at Honolulu instructing them to "stand pat."

Hugh Gallagher, Matson Line operations manager, said to the conference:

"We now have word in the form of a copy of a wire sent to us from Honolulu regarding strike conditions there. (Crews had walked off three Matson freighters.) The wire is: 'Stand pat. I. L. A. pledges full support. (Signed) Harry Bridges.'"

Turning directly to Bridges, Gallagher asked: "Did you send that message?"

"I never sent such a wire," said Bridges. "I have my suspicions as to who may have, but I'd like to know for sure."

Thomas G. Plant, president of the Waterfront Employers' Association, informed Bridges the employers would like to know, too, and Hugh Gallagher demanded that Bridges send a second cable denying the first.

He agreed and a committee, composed of William Fischer and F. E. Ward, longshore delegates, and J. B. Ryan, employers' representative, was dispatched to trace the source of the original cable.

They returned with a report they were unable to find anything.

Rehearing by Board on Rival Claims of Seamen

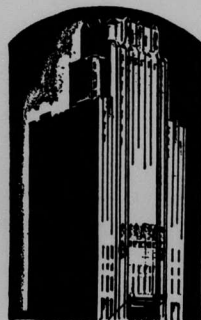
The national Labor Relations Board announced in Washington that it would reopen hearings in San Francisco this week and seek additional testimony in the dispute between the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the International Seamen's Union. It was stated the hearing would be limited to four points:

(1) The offer of reinstatement made by the I. S. U. to the S. U. P. and the acceptance or non-acceptance of the offer.

(2) Present status of the court action brought by the S. U. P. to have its alleged expulsion by the I. S. U. on January 27, 1936, declared invalid and the status of the alleged expulsion on May 26, 1936.

(3) The claim or waiver of the claim of the I. S. U. of its right to represent sailors involved in negotiations regarding the continuation, modification or termination of the contracts now in existence.

(4) The present status of collective bargaining between employers and the S. U. P. and the I. S. U. for the purpose of renewing, modifying or terminating the above contracts.



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Newspaper Guild's Reply To Hearst Statements

The Hearst newspapers on San Francisco Bay having refused to print the Newspaper Guild's replies to what it terms "vicious, slanderous statements appearing in those newspapers in connection with the Guild's strike against Hearst's Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer,'" a copy of the letter sent to those publications has been released to the labor press by the executive committee of the Northern California Newspaper Guild.

Referring to a cabled statement from Rome by Hearst that the Seattle strike was the work of communists, the Guild points out that the strike was not called until it had been approved by the Seattle Labor Council, and asks, "Are they communists?"

Commenting on a statement in the editorial columns of the Hearst newspapers, that "The Newspaper Guild, representing twenty-six employees out of eighty in the editorial department, declared a strike because of the discharge of two employees, one for incompetency and one for insubordination," and that their cases are now before the National

Labor Relations Board, the Guild replies that the men are competent and veteran craftsmen. The men were discharged because they became members of the Guild, it is charged.

Granting that the cases are before the Labor Board, the Guild says: "Unfortunately Hearst does not recognize the authority of the Labor Relations Board," and recalls that he refused to reinstate a discharged employee of one of his San Francisco newspapers although twice ordered to do so by another Labor Relations Board.

The Guild claims that forty-three members of the "Post-Intelligencer" staff—not twenty-six, as stated—are on strike. It continues: "The Guild is ready at any time to determine by secret ballot what agency the majority of the employees desire to represent them. The same goes for Hearst's 'Wisconsin News,' where Guild members have been on strike nearly six months, and all the Hearst newspapers on San Francisco Bay."

AUXILIARY WILL PICNIC SUNDAY

Announcement is made that the Ladies' Auxiliary to Painters' Union No. 1158 will hold a picnic at Villemar Park, Rockaway Beach, Sunday, September 6.

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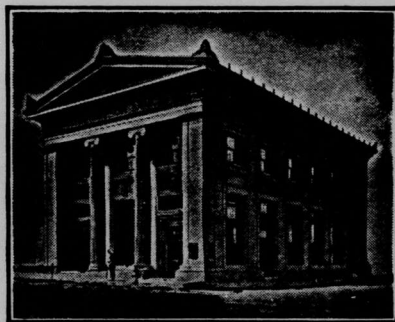
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I. L. A. Issues Statement

In assenting to submit the waterfront employers' proposals to be incorporated in the new wage agreement to a referendum vote of the membership, the following statement was issued by the executive board of the District International Longshoremen's Association:

"In 1934, after fourteen years of deplorable longshore conditions that prevailed on various waterfronts of the Pacific Coast, a situation developed between us with resulting tie-up of commerce and the tragic deprivation of many, and loss of life of some of our members.

"This situation finally resulted in the general public, as well as those directly concerned, demanding such conditions be remedied, and to that end the National Longshoremen's Board, through the provisions of an award handed down October 12, 1934, sought and did establish certain basic principles in order that such abuses and exploitation of longshoremen would be eliminated.

"These principles had as an objective the complete discontinuance of such practices as using favoritism and blacklisting in the employment of longshoremen as a means of maintaining a speed-up system. The longshoremen of the Pacific Coast were generally recognized as being the hardest worked and most abused and exploited longshore workers in the world.

"On August 25 and 26, 1936, you submitted to us proposals which would completely destroy these basic principles. Your proposals would bring back the speed-up system, blacklisting, favoritism and starvation standards of living which were the direct cause of the protracted eighty-four-day strike in the summer of 1934.

"Your proposals are obviously designed also to render ineffective any administration of the award in so far as the I. L. A. is concerned, by containing provisions which would completely destroy in a short period of time the entire organizational structure of the I. L. A. Nor can any other construction be placed on your proposals but that the motives and thought behind them is a general undermining of the organized labor movement.

"The I. L. A., Pacific Coast district executive board, representing an American Federation of Labor affiliated union, cannot lend itself to the acceptance of unqualified arbitration, for example, of such measures as lengthening the present working day and establishing a vicious piece-work system, both of which are directly aimed at increasing speed-up and decreasing employment and earnings at a time when the chief problem of the nation is the restoration of the buying and consuming power of the people.

"Regarding other vicious measures contained in your proposals, no adherent of democracy and democratic principles can recognize the right of any group of employers, no matter how powerful, to impose a penalty on any worker because said worker exercised his constitutional right to select or quit a job.

"For this and many other reasons the executive board of the I. L. A., Pacific Coast district, can not accept your proposals, nor agree to unqualified arbitration of same.

"However, in order to answer the false and persistent charges made by the employers on previous occasions, that the officials of the I. L. A. were not acting in accordance with the desires of their membership, the executive board of the I. L. A., Pacific Coast district, will submit your proposals to a referendum vote of all the members concerned, in order to ascertain whether or not they are willing to submit such proposals to arbitration, and will advise you promptly of the outcome."

The best way for a feller to give the boss orders is to buy union label.

Sacramento Prepares for State Federation Meet

As already announced, the convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in Sacramento this year, instead of Eureka. The change in meeting place was decided upon by the executive council of the Federation following a visit which Secretary Vandeleur made to the north coast city and his report upon the unsatisfactory conditions and inadequate facilities he had found for the holding of a gathering of the size and importance of the Federation.

The convention will be called to order in the Masonic Auditorium, Twelfth and "J" streets, Sacramento, on Monday, September 14. The Senator Hotel will be official headquarters. As entertainment features thus far prepared the committee has announced that Monday, the 14th, will be the closing day of the State Fair; on Tuesday the delegates will be guests of Frank Ruhstaller in the afternoon, and on Wednesday evening will occur the convention ball, which also will include a vaudeville program at 10:30 o'clock.

The local arrangements committee appointed in Sacramento consists of President R. L. Ennis of the local council, Secretary Marsh, Vice-President George W. Stokel of the State Federation of Labor, Hobson C. Gunn of the Sheet Metal Workers, Marshall W. Burrus of the Laundry Workers, J. E. Wellington of the Culinary Workers, and A. E. Stephens of the Engineers.

This committee extends an invitation to every local union in the state to send delegations to the convention, assuring every visitor both profit and pleasure on the visit. Especial preparations, it is announced, will be made to entertain the women who come as delegates and visitors and the committee in charge of that feature of convention week consists of Mrs. Robert L. Ennis, Mrs. J. L. R. Marsh, Mrs. Geo. W. Stokel, Mrs. H. C. Gunn, Mrs. A. E. Stephens, Mrs. Marshall Burrus and Mrs. J. E. Wellington.

POST LETTUCE WAGE SCALE

A news dispatch from Salinas last Monday stated that the Lettuce Growers and Packers' Association there had posted a "working agreement," effective September 1, "granting the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union five minor concessions, but ignoring demands for preference to union workers."

N.Y.A. WAGE SCALE

The San Francisco Council of the American Youth Congress is strongly opposed to the cuts in the wage scales on the National Youth Administration projects of California recently put into effect. A statement issued by Jane Martin, secretary of the local council, cites that former wages paid these youths were inadequate, that the projects have never reached more than 30 per cent of young people badly in need of assistance, and declares the further lowering of the wage scale a most cruel and short-sighted policy.

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Recognition of Union Gained By Local Drug Warehousemen

Strike action was postponed by the Warehousemen's Union of the International Longshoremen's Association following a peace meeting called by Edward Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and Ward Maillard of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

The wholesale druggists agreed to recognize the union as bargaining agent for the men in warehouses where a majority of the men are union members. On this basis negotiations on hours, wages and working conditions were to continue this week.

A Day to Renew Faith

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

It is one of the contradictions of human nature that when customs and institutions once established become familiar and sometimes, therefore, unappreciated, they gradually decline because they fail to receive due consideration and valuation. To guard against such a fate for Labor Day, the one day in the year secured by the toilers to give genuine dignity and worth to the underlying motives of the cause of organized labor, we must keep alive its finest and deepest sentiments.

Labor Day is not a time for mere merry-making and personal enjoyment, but a time for pledging anew our faith to our cause and to each other. . . . We can not, as an organization, afford not to use labor's special day, Labor Day, as a time to set forth to the best advantage our needs, demands and position with respect to what is of greatest interest to the thinking people.

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CHEMICAL WORKERS ORGANIZE

Employees of the Great Western Chemical Works, located at Pittsburg, Calif., have been organized, and will operate as Federal Union No. 20280 under a charter from the American Fed-

eration of Labor. A number of prominent union men in that territory addressed the new union at a recent meeting. Patrick J. Lydon, a former volunteer organizer for the A. F. of L., is given great credit for bringing these workers into the ranks of organized labor.

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Star, enjoys a light luncheon between scenes

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Program for Labor Day

A feature of the great Labor Day parade will be the reserving of places in the grandstands for the accommodation of elderly union men and women unable to stand the stress of the long "hike" up Market street, and those younger members who through some physical disability are unable to take part in the parade.

The program for the day includes literary exercises at the Civic Auditorium at 2 p. m., calculated to give the thousands of workers who participate in the parade an opportunity to refresh themselves before the exercises commence.

Davis Orator of the Day

There will be short addresses by men prominent in the labor movement, music by a splendid band under the leadership of Phil Sapiro, and the Labor Day oration will be delivered by George T. Davis, eminent attorney who has been conducting the Mooney habeas corpus hearing.

In the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, a grand ball and entertainment will be held in the Civic Auditorium, which will be lavishly decorated for the occasion. Fred Wettstein of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, who is chairman of this feature of the Labor Day celebration, will be in charge of a large group of aides, and promises that however big the attendance may be the arrangements are such that there will be no confusion. Fred also intimates that he has some surprises to spring in the entertainment feature. Prominent artists now engaged at the various theaters in the city have been secured to present their acts, which are expected to be a most enjoyable part of the evening's entertainment.

After the entertainment the floor will be devoted to dancing, which will continue to 1 a. m.

Trophies for Labor Day Paraders

Many prizes are to be awarded to participants in the Labor Day parade by a committee of prominent citizens who will review the parade from the grandstands in front of the City Hall. In all classifications there will be four prizes—first, second, third and fourth—with the exception of the "best union label turnout," in which but two prizes will be given. The classifications are as follows:

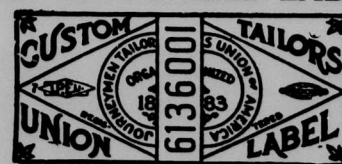
To the union making the best appearance, to the one having the largest percentage of members in line, for the best turnout of women, for the handsomest float, for the most original float, to the best marching union, and for the best union label turnout.

The judges who will award the trophies are Judge Walter Perry Johnson, City Attorney John J. O'Toole, Chief Assistant Assessor Harold J. Boyd, Judge Thomas F. Prendergast and Judge Sylvain J. Lazurus.

ACCEPT UNION WAGE SCALES

San Diego's union wage scales were adopted last week by both the county board of supervisors and the city council as the general prevailing wage scales for public work contracts to be let by that city and county.

The highest degree in labor union education is the degree in which you buy union label goods and union services.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL

IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor

1104 MARKET STREET

Organization Drive on Woolworth Chain Stores

A general organization drive has been inaugurated against the F. W. Woolworth five-and-ten-cent stores, in San Francisco and Oakland.

The move was hastened last week following failure of the local management to meet demands of the Warehousemen's Union or to recognize that organization as the collective bargaining agency for the employees, according to Warren G. Denton, president of the union.

Warehousemen Make Initial Move

On Friday the union members in the firm's warehouses quit work and immediately established picket lines both on the storage depots of the company and the thirteen retail stores in San Francisco and Oakland. Following this action of the union warehousemen the powerful culinary organizations proffered their active aid to the strikers. The retail stores of the firm have for some time been fought by the latter bodies, due to the maintenance of lunch counters at far below the union scale of wages and conditions and the very unfair competition to the union employers in the restaurant business. Hence the culinary workers willingly agreed to share with the Warehousemen the arduous work on the picket line.

Grievance of the Clerks

Adding to these forces came the Retail Clerks, whose grievances against the Woolworth policy with respect to clerks' wages and working conditions are well known not only in union circles but to the general public throughout the nation. Last Sunday at a meeting called by the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association there is said to have been a most encouraging representation from Woolworth employees who exhibited a keen interest in joining with union labor for their own economic betterment.

Warren G. Denton is the representative of the Warehousemen in charge of the strike. He made an interesting and comprehensive report on the strenuous local activities of that union, including the Woolworth negotiations up to that time, at last week's Labor Council meeting. Assisting Denton, as representatives of their respective organizations, are Hugo Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Walter Cowan of Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, and W. G. Desepte, international president of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association.

The worker who does not wear a union label stamp in his shoes does not have the correct understanding of the labor movement.

GUY C. CALDEN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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TERMS \$1.50 WEEKLY

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Evenings by appointment

Refuse Permit to Communist Member Of Parliament to Enter United States

Secretary of State Hull has declined to reconsider the State Department's action denying a permit to William Gallacher, communist member of the British Parliament, to enter this country because of his political belief.

Answering a protest by the American Civil Liberties Union, the secretary said Gallacher was well known as a member of the executive committee of the Communist Internationale and that "his position in the international communist revolutionary movement brings him within the excluding provisions of the immigration law."

American Bar Association Opposes Adoption of Child Labor Amendment

At its meeting in Boston, last week, the American Bar Association rejected, by what is said to have been an overwhelming vote, resolutions calling for investigations of the Mooney-Billings case, the Black Legion, and various labor disputes, and voted to continue in office its special committee created to oppose ratification of the child labor amendment. One of the bitterest fights of the session arose over the report of this committee.

A resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution to permit Congress to enact social security laws also went down to defeat.

WANT FEDERATION CONVENTION

Now that Fresno has nearly completed its new auditorium, union labor is one of the very first to take steps to bring conventions to that city. Under instructions from the Fresno Labor Council, an invitation will be extended to the California State Federation of Labor to meet there next year—"With every expectation of success," says the "Labor News" of that city.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

Last week's meeting of the General Labor Day Committee practically completed its work with assignments of committeemen for the various Labor Day activities. The regular weekly meeting tomorrow night will put the finishing touches to the program and take up all loose ends. It is hoped there will be a full attendance—at the Labor Temple at 8:15 p. m.

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W. D. FENNIMORE A. R. FENNIMORE

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BUY NOW AND SAVE

Buy on our Special Term Plan—
NO MONEY DOWN, up to 2 years to pay

Green Lauds Spirit of Remington Rand Strikers

President William Green of the A. F. of L. has written to all state, central and federal labor bodies advising of the continued existence of the strike of the federal unions against the Remington Rand typewriter manufacturing plants located in six Eastern cities.

President Green states the strike has been given full indorsement of the A. F. of L., and states that no greater exhibition of loyalty and devotion to union principles has ever been shown than is being daily exhibited by the strikers at these plants.

The Federation has paid nearly \$100,000 to the members of the federal unions, while the Machinists' Union has also paid substantial sums of money to members of that international who are involved. Green appeals to every member of union labor for a full measure of assistance and support for the strikers. At the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night Secretary O'Connell directed the strike to the attention of the delegates and asked that it be kept in mind when purchasing typewriter supplies.

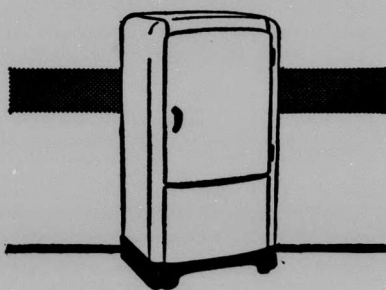
In President Green's communication he states: "The management of the Remington Rand company has assumed an arbitrary position. It refuses to meet and confer with the workers, notwithstanding the appeals which have been made to them for a conference and for collective bargaining."

AND THEN CAME SILENCE

Hubby—Darling, I think you spend altogether too much money in getting your hand read.
Wifey—And, dear, I think you spend altogether too much money in getting your nose red.

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Twelve Will Be Tried in Sonoma "Tarring" Case

The law of the land and the rights of its citizens were given some vindication Friday of last week in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, when a dozen Chamber of Commerce members, bankers and ranchers were held to answer before the Superior Court on charges of kidnaping and assault in connection with the "tar-and-feather party" in that region a year ago. Self-appraised "Americanism" and smug complacency received a jolt that doubtless proved amazing to those who had thrived in an atmosphere of Main Street adulation during the past year.

Twelve Named for Trial

After briefly reviewing the evidence of the happenings at the "party," which had been presented at three sessions of the court, Superior Judge Walter V. Tryon of Del Norte County ordered, in what is said to have been a packed and silent courtroom, the following to be held for trial: Frank Silano and Emmet Demostene, Healdsburg bankers; Arthur Meese, druggist and president of the Healdsburg Chamber of Commerce; William Casselberry, former Healdsburg newspaperman; William and George Maher, butchers; Sidney Elphick, rancher; Frederick Cairns, secretary of the

Healdsburg Chamber of Commerce; Edward W. Jenkins, John Barries, D. H. Madison and Thomas J. Campion.

At the same time, nine of those alleged to have been members of the night-riding mob were freed of the charges that had been filed by the attorney general of the state after a grand jury in the county had failed to bring in any indictments. Those released were: Alfred Loomis, William Paterson, Julian Mayar, Carl Weimer, Herbert Waters, Richard Greenbaugh, Ralph Estes, Forrest Karns and Jerry Williams.

It is expected that formal trials in the cases of the twelve now accused will be held some time this month. It is further stated that attorneys have estimated it would require possibly three weeks to obtain a jury of those who have not already formed opinions in the case.

Involves a Highway Patrolman

At the closing hearing before Judge Tryon a state highway patrolman was named by Jack Greene, one of the victims of the "vigilantes," as one of the mob. According to United Press dispatches, Greene charged in his testimony that he recognized the patrolman when he was dragged before the crowd in the Santa Rosa hall and that the patrolman took a Masonic card found in his pocketbook and tore it in half. Under cross-examination Greene stated he did not ask to have the patrolman cited as a defendant, but had named him in the list he gave to the attorney general's office. The victim further testified he had seen three army rifles and a lot of clubs on chairs in the hall and that some of the men had clubs in their hands. The smell of liquor, he added, "was pretty much in evidence." One man, he also said, declared, "The U. S. Government is back of us in this raid."

Open hostility to prosecution witnesses is said to have been shown in the crowded court room as the witnesses attempted to pick out members of the mob from the spectators at the hearing.

Strike in Minneapolis Elevators Compels Mills to Cease Operations

Union workers in Minneapolis terminal grain elevators went on strike on August 19. The men had been negotiating with elevator operators for some time.

Strike leaders reported a majority of the employees of the elevators, storing 65,000,000 bushels of grain, had joined the walkout, which action forced two of the city's large mills to suspend operations because of a grain shortage.

Picket lines of the striking workers were thrown around thirty terminal elevators and public warehouses. Union heads said 800 or more men were on strike.

Union recognition, increased wages and improved working conditions are demanded by the Flour and Cereal Workers' Union.

Delivers \$1000 Check to Tom Mooney Appeal Fund

At the recent international convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League of America, held in Rochester, N. Y. the delegates from San Francisco, numbering some twenty or more from the various crafts, made an earnest plea for financial aid to the Tom Mooney Appeal Fund.

This fund is to be used for payment of the expense of printing the huge transcript of testimony and the brief that will bring the case formally before the court.

The presentation of the subject to the convention by the local delegation, together with the general knowledge regarding the famous case in the minds of the officials and delegates, proved most effective and resulted in a donation of \$1000 from the international treasury of the culinary unions.

At last Friday night's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council Delegate Hugo Ernst, who is one of the vice-presidents of the international culinary crafts organization, and secretary of Waiters' Union No. 30, this city, formally made presentation of the \$1000 check to Secretary O'Connell of the Council, which body is acting as custodian of the Appeal Fund.

Delegate Ernst stated in the course of his remarks that in thus presenting the check he intended to again bring to the attention of delegates and their organizations the deficiency that exists in the amount so far collected for the fund, and that it was done in the hope of arousing a greater interest and publicity in behalf of the need at this time. Ten thousand dollars is the estimate made as necessary for the purposes of the fund.

Labor's Non-Partisan League Will Stage Demonstration for President

Plans for Labor Day celebrations are moving ahead throughout the country, in accordance with the call issued by Labor's Non-Partisan League for a nation-wide mass demonstration by labor in support of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

George L. Berry, President of the League, will address workers at Baltimore. Meetings are being arranged throughout Pennsylvania, with a tremendous demonstration at Pittsburgh. Ohio is arranging meetings. The same is true of New York and New Jersey.

States are reporting to headquarters their plans to join the nation-wide network of demonstrations. Detailed suggestions are in the hands of all state chairmen. Illinois is expected to play a big part in the demonstration for the President.

Illinois Joins With New York in Asking Minimum Wage Act Review

The State of Illinois has joined with the State of New York in asking the United States Supreme Court to reconsider the court's decision in the New York minimum wage case, handed down last spring.

"When the immediate welfare of millions of American working women and the constitutional powers of the states of the Union are at stake, it seems imperative that there be not even the remotest ambiguity as to the scope of a decision of this court," says the petition filed by the Illinois attorney general. It continues:

"Few statutes of recent years dealing with so difficult an industrial problem have been drawn with so zealous a regard for private right as the New York statute before this court. Before such a statute is struck down as unconstitutional by a divided court, full and unrestricted opportunity should be afforded for a mature and deliberate reconsideration upon their merits of the momentous constitutional issues."

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OUR OWN BAKERY

Plans of East Bay Unions Include Parade and Ball

The plans of union labor in Oakland for the celebration of Labor Day call for a parade in the morning, a boxing tournament in the afternoon, the proceeds of which latter, it is announced, go to crippled and undernourished children of Alameda County, and, in the evening, a free dance in the Oakland Auditorium.

The parade will start, at 10 a. m., from Fourth and Broadway, thence to Twentieth street, and thence east to Lake Merritt for disbanding. Besides the thousands of marchers, it is announced there will be some thirty-five or more floats in line, and about the same number of bands.

James H. Quinn of the Building Trades will be grand marshal of the parade, which will pass in review before a stand at Sixteenth, Telegraph and Broadway. Charles Real is chairman of the general committee.

SEAMAN IN GERMAN PRISON

Gifford Cochran has returned from Berlin, where he went to intercede on behalf of Lawrence Simpson, an American seamen who has been held incommunicado and without a trial for fourteen months. Simpson was arrested by German secret police when they boarded his ship, the S. S. Manhattan, in Hamburg harbor and charged him with having anti-Nazi literature in his locker on board the boat. The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners states that Cochran was twice refused permission by the German authorities to visit Simpson and received permission on his third request only after the American consul had registered a strong protest and after he signed a sworn statement that he would speak only in German and mention nothing to Simpson that did not pertain directly to retaining a lawyer in his defense. An effort is being made to have the State Department take action in behalf of Simpson.

Official Will Oppose Admission of Roosevelt Critic to Ontario Domain

Julian T. Bishop, stock broker who plans to move to Canada if President Roosevelt is re-elected, is not wanted in one Canadian province.

A real estate agent in Middletown, N. Y., is displaying a letter from David Croll, Minister of Public Welfare of Ontario, who wrote the agent that he would do his "utmost to prevent Mr. Bishop's admission to Canada, on the ground that his opposition to constitutional authority in the United States proves him to be an undesirable."

Bishop recently advertised in a sportsmen's magazine that his quail farm at Carthage, N. C., was for sale should President Roosevelt be re-elected, because he intended to move to Canada. A client of the real estate agent wanted to buy the farm. The agent wrote to Bishop, and received no reply, but he did receive a letter from the Ontario official.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers Now Have National Council for Industry

Plans for organization of workers of the flour, feed and cereal industries into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are now under way by the National Council of Grain Processors and Allied Industries, which was recently formed in Toledo, Ohio.

The council is a voluntary organization for directly affiliated unions of flour feed and cereal workers, corn processors, elevator employees and syrup and dextrine workers. Already unions throughout the country have indicated their desire to affiliate with the council and it is estimated that potential membership exceeds 50,000 workers.

The need of such organization as that contemplated by the council is shown by reports submitted on rates as low as 20 cents an hour in the industry in some localities. In organized communities wages run from 50 cents to \$1 per hour.

No selection of a national headquarters has been made, but an early meeting of the recently elected executive board will establish a national office. At present all inquiries should be directed to Lumbert Betson, secretary-treasurer of the National Council, 1019 Catherine street, Pekin, Ill.

Paperhangers of East Bay Intend to Demand Union Label on Wall Paper

Painting contractors have been notified by the District Council of Painters No. 16, comprising Alameda and Contra Costa counties, that after January 1, 1937, members of the council will not hang any wall paper that does not bear the union label.

This action is announced to be in compliance with instructions received from the International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America.

Homes Lead in Modernization Loans Insured Under Federal Housing Act

Some \$395,882,687 of private capital has been invested in the rehabilitation of privately owned property under a guarantee against loss of the Federal Housing Administration from August, 1934, through June, 1936, according to an analysis of the insured loans just completed by the Administration. This involved 1,086,423 loans.

The average loan is \$364.39. The figures involve all loans made by private banking and lending agencies and insured under the terms of title I of the National Housing Act from the period when it began to function through June last.

The type of property improved and the number of loans and the dollar volume in each classification are: Single family residential, 708,403 loans, total \$211,180,696; multiple residential, 208,928 loans, value \$67,031,342; retail store and service trades, 80,163 loans, total \$55,719,417; commercial other than retail, 14,431 loans, total \$16,621,644; farm property, 39,943 loans, total \$14,930,297; institutional, 4224 loans, total \$3,351,139; industrial, 6529 loans, total \$14,859,074; unclassified property, 23,802 loans, total \$12,189,078. This makes the grand total of 1,086,423 loans amounting to \$395,882,687.

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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
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Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

Green and Morrison Will Speak at Celebrations

The committees of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Central Labor Union charged with arranging the celebration there in connection with the Labor Day address of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, express the conviction that the event will be the most notable one of its kind ever presented in the South.

Mr. Green will speak at Chilhowee Park at 8:30 o'clock p. m. His address will be broadcast over the national hook-ups of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

At Lancaster, Pa., an enthusiastic reception is being prepared for Frank Morrison, veteran secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., who will deliver the Labor Day address in Maple Grove Park.

Thousands of bills announcing the speech have been distributed among mill and factory workers in and around Lancaster. Delegations from Harrisburg, York, Reading and other nearby cities will attend the meeting. Mr. Morrison will speak at 3 o'clock (Daylight Saving Time). The address will be broadcast over the nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company.

SHIPBUILDING JOBS AT 1923-25 LEVEL

Employment in the shipbuilding industry now equals 100 per cent of the total for the period 1923-25, the normal accepted by the Department of Labor for durable manufacture. In quoting these figures, H. Gerald Smith, president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, said the ship industry had not only absorbed the entire field of labor in its own sphere, but was ready to take on such labor as could adapt itself to ship construction.

The man who does not wear a union label in his hat uses his head simply for a hat rack.

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The only Genuine Union Shoe Label

Union Label Shoes
At BENDER'S
\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50
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BENDER'S
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of the mutual friendly relations between Organized Labor and ourselves throughout the fifty years of our business life, and for the patronage extended we are

THANKFUL!

**WALTER N. BRUNT
PRESS**

111 SEVENTH STREET
Phone MAket 7070

Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

When we think of our forebears who hoisted their banners, wore the insignia and bore the emblems of organized labor of an earlier period we can not only respect them—we must admire them or revere their memories, for the legion who have passed on left an undying spirit as a heritage. Parading up Market street on Labor Day in their time was not the easy effort it is today. San Francisco's main thoroughfare was paved with basalt blocks and cobblestones commonly known as "niggerheads," and a march over them meant ensuing days of aching limbs and liniment treatments for blistered feet of those unaccustomed to "drilling." But did this ever daunt them? Never! They had a purpose in marching—a message to deliver to the world and an education to impart—and that is one of the methods they adopted to "put them over." Today a trek up the Path of Gold, with its fine, modern construction, would be a mere promenade for them. Are you, the sons and daughters of those grand old patriarchs, willing to admit it will be anything more than that to you next Monday, Labor Day, when you will be called upon to resume and carry on where the peers left off? Are you appreciative of the solid, wonderful foundation left by those pioneers in the trade union movement on which rests the splendid structure of organized labor? If you are you will give physical and vocal expression to that appreciation by joining labor's hosts in the demonstration it will stage next Monday. The Allied Printing Trades Division will form in Fremont street facing Market. As the printing industry is the ranking industry of San Francisco, all printing trades unionists should strive to make this division the most distinctive and representative in the line of march, even though it has been assigned to last position in the parade. The most effective way of achieving this objective is to enlist for the "duration of the parade" and see to it that all your chapelmates do the same. A LIMITED number of tickets for seats in the grandstand to review the parade are available to aged and infirm MEMBERS. Apply to the president.

Andrew Ohmberger, member of New York Typographical Union No. 6, arrived in San Francisco last Saturday, taking the "long way 'round" to Colorado Springs, where he will be a visitor at the convention of the International Typographical Union. He is accompanied by his wife. They left last Tuesday for Yosemite. From there they proceeded to Los Angeles and thence to the convention by way of the Grand Canyon, where they will sojourn a day or two. Mr. Ohmberger is identified with the Standard Statistics chapel in New York, where John ("Jack") Casey, who graduated from his apprenticeship in San Francisco, is employed, and whose greetings to all old San Francisco friends were conveyed by Mr. Ohmberger.

Thomas S. Black of the "Examiner" chapel, A. W. Tellman of the "Chronicle," Henry Melaas of the "Call-Bulletin" and Fred Ross of the University Press, a former member of the executive committee of San Francisco Typographical Union, will be among the visitors from the San Francisco Bay region to the I. T. U. convention in Colorado Springs, which opens a week from tomorrow. Mr. Black has arranged to leave for the convention city tomorrow night. He contemplates returning home by way of San Diego and Los Angeles.

"Examiner" Chapel Personals

Miss Emma Toland is spending her vacation at Lake Tahoe.

Robert T. Britt, Fay Harlow and F. L. McCarty

have returned from extended and enjoyable outings.

Tommy Daly of the makeup department is taking a midsummer rest at his old home in Montana.

Oscar Lewis of the ad department suffered a fall and serious injuries while en route to work last Saturday evening.

F. F. Bebergall of the proofroom left last Tuesday on the steamship Timberush for New York, via the Panama Canal. He expects to be absent from his desk two months.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

A. C. (Bert) Hammond, formerly a member of this union but now publisher of the Willits "News," was a visitor in San Francisco over the week-end.

The vacation season is rapidly drawing to a close. C. Stuck will be on vacation for this and next week, Earl Fay is on vacation for this week and Earl Mead finishes the vacation period September 12. Beginning May 18 of this year twenty journeymen enjoyed 180 days' vacation with pay, one apprentice enjoyed ten days' vacation with pay, and four office boys enjoyed twenty-five days' vacation with pay—215 days being given by the office at a cost of approximately \$2250.

J. Earl Mead, one of the union's representatives at the forthcoming I. T. U. convention, is now sojourning somewhere in the Northwest, having left San Francisco last week. Mead plans to visit his home in Grafton, N. D., swing down into Colorado Springs for the convention and return here via the southern route. He expects to be gone four weeks.

Jack Daigneault is back from his vacation, spent on the beach in the vicinity of Santa Cruz. The elder daughter of the Daigneault family narrowly missed drowning when she went beyond her depth in the San Lorenzo River. With the aid of a husky young lifeguard the young lady was pulled out and resumed her frolics in the water, but at a safer depth, to be sure.

Harry Brookmiller, night assistant, hitched up his gas buggy and hied off to Tuolumne Meadows, where the air is rare and the trout are fair. Paul Bauer steered the crew during Harry's vacation.

George Reynolds, the ex-marine sergeant-major, licked that appendicitis ailment to a fare-thee-well, and is now back on the job.

Roy K. Chatfield, a recent arrival from Omaha and way points, is confined to the Veterans' Administration Facility at Fort Miley. A troublesome wisdom tooth removal resulted in a fractured jaw, which will keep Chatfield in the hospital for approximately six weeks.

Ray Carpenter is another one of those fortunes who enjoyed a vacation at the expense of the office. Carpenter took a run up to Stockton and checked up on the bass situation, after which he returned to the Bay area, packed up his extra pair of socks and a package of Raleighs and hit off for Silver Lake, in the vicinity of Sonora.

C. R. Birch took out his traveler from Oakland and deposited it in this jurisdiction. Has been showing up in this chapel for the past week.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

George Bigler has returned after his annual month's vacation, and reports being ready to go for another year.

George Mitchell, the other member of the proofroom, is reported as resting easy after an operation on the eye.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Bert Sheridan was around the office again after a siege with his tonsils.

Ben Dwyer has returned from Hollywood, and that city can now return to normalcy, as Ben gives it his O. K. Dwyer was not smitten by Jean Harlow, but liked Wheeler and Woolsey, so he says.

We notice that several of the employees of the "P.-I.," in Seattle, did not take kindly to the rather chilly climate down this way.

If you want to hear all about sandlot baseball, just tune in and listen to our mailer, Eddie Garigan. He has quite a reputation with his chatter, even if it is in Eddie's usual hot-air style.

Here's hoping that the next year may bring more good things for the workingmen and better feelings between the employers and labor.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Recent press dispatches from Topeka, Kan., quoted Munro Roberts, president of the M. T. D. U., as saying that "when Governor Alf M. Landon's record is fully known to labor the workers of the nation will find it satisfactory." "A few labor leaders," he further said, "have attacked the governor, but their charges can and will be refuted." Since that brief and surprising burst of eloquence from the president of the M. T. D. U. he has become suddenly inarticulate in Governor Landon's behalf. As yet he has not refuted the criticisms of Landon's record in regard to labor, nor is he likely to—for, so far, the president of the M. T. D. U. is simply running true to form.

The president and secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. are derelict in their duties—the president in not seeing that officers fulfill duties of their offices, the secretary-treasurer in neglecting to fulfill duties of his office as the law requires. No monthly financial statement has been published in the "Typographical Journal" since September, 1935. Delegates at conventions should be aware of this. Yet how is it no members make any protest? But a glance into files of the "Typographical Journal" shows President Roberts, when secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., failed to publish monthly financial statements in the "Journal" for many months. Finally, the then executive council of the M. T. D. U. held a conference on the question. Result was a motion was put by the president, viz., "Shall the secretary-treasurer stand instructed to publish a monthly financial statement in the 'Journal'?" The motion carried. The record of this "star-chamber" session fails to show whether the motion carried unanimously or by a majority vote. Governing their official actions by precedents set by these "nabobs" of the M. T. D. U., and their flouting of the laws of which they were presumed to govern themselves may account for five unions seceding from the M. T. D. U. since the Montreal convention in September, 1935. Another, or a few more M. T. D. U. conventions of the nature of the one held in Montreal, may cost the M. T. D. U. another five unions, at least. Opponents of the M. T. D. U. could wish it no greater handicap than the recent re-election of its present officers.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union
Product



Only Printing Label Recognized by the
American Federation of Labor.

"P.-I." to Make Test Of Labor Relations Act

The management of the strike-closed Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" last Monday filed an answer to the charges before the National Labor Relations Board affecting two of the paper's discharged employees, Frank Lynch and Everhardt Armstrong, who, the complaint alleged, had been dismissed for their activity in the American Newspaper Guild.

In the answer all the allegations in the complaint were denied and it was maintained Lynch was let out for "incompetency" and Armstrong for "insubordination." Immediate dismissal of the complaint was asked and in addition it was charged the act creating the Labor Relations Board violated nearly all of the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as well as other sections. In filing the answer the "P.-I." management specified it reserved the right to test the constitutionality of the act under which the board operates.

Battle of Correspondence

During the past week both the striking Guildsmen and the publishers of the newspaper have "held their ground," the picket line remaining on guard, and no attempt being made to issue the paper. Both have issued bristling statements. When the "P.-I." management claimed it could not gain ingress to its building to secure certain records required for its answer to the complaint before the Labor Relations Board, the Guildsmen very promptly denied knowledge of the existence of any such interference, and further stated if any representative of the publication desired to communicate with Guild officers "no one on the picket line will interfere." The publisher replied that he noted with interest "you claim the power to prevent or permit citizens of Seattle exercising the rights guaranteed them by the constitution" and that he did not propose to "recognize lawless usurpation."

Guild Attempts Peace Move

The Guild also asked a meeting with the management "in an attempt to reach and sign a true ending the strike," but received a reply that the paper "will not arbitrate or compromise on the question of who shall gather, write or edit the news."

Other incidents of the week were: Refusal of members of the Ferryboatmen's Union to handle a shipment of last Sunday's edition of the San Francisco "Examiner" delivered to a ferry dock in Seattle for transshipment to Bremerton. The organization of a so-called Law and Order League in Seattle, as an outgrowth of the strike. A report that Anna Louise Strong, editor of an English daily in Russia, was aiding in the proposed launching of a daily in Seattle with which "radicals" hope to supplant the "P.-I." At the same time another report said a new morning paper with a "production-for-use Democratic policy" would make its bow in from sixty to ninety days.

Wages lag when workers, as consumers, fail to patronize firms that display the union label, shop card and button.

"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
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140 Kearny Street
[Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles]

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, at its last business meeting, elected Samuel Jaye, Walter Cowan, A. Watson and W. Beck as delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor. Bartenders' Union No. 41 elected E. H. Jarvis, H. Delaney, T. Nikola, J. Mathy and G. M. Kidd. Waitresses' Union No. 48 elected Nonie Fisther and Emma Lacey. Altogether, the culinary unions will be represented by sixteen delegates at the state convention.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 wants it to be known that women serving drinks behind bars in this city do not belong to their organization; that they have no quarrel with the bartenders in this matter and that they are just as anxious as the men to get rid of unorganized help. They have no need at present to try to take any jobs from other workers as they have very few unemployed members. All women bartenders are non-union and hence are an economic menace to all organized workers.

We once more have the Woolworth stores on the pan. This time we are in a better position than we were a year ago when we first took on the job of organizing these five-and-ten-cent stores. Then we had no connection inside their doors. Now, however, the Warehousemen are on the job and have the warehouse tied up. We are thus able to do a little better than to merely declare the places unfair. There is now a strike in the plant and the striking workers are available for duty, whereas in our first attempt our unions received very little help from any source except in so far as people refused to buy from these stores. We in this town must see to it that all union workers, especially the women, do their utmost to help the Warehousemen to win their strike, for it will be a big step forward. For this reason the culinary unions are whole-heartedly backing the striking warehousemen.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of union labor have passed away during the past week: Claude H. Norman, Electrical Workers' Union No. 151; Patrick J. Sharkey, Steamfitters' Union No. 509; Charles P. Hackett, Molders' Union No. 164; Albert Yanders, International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79; George A. Smith, Bargemen's Union No. 38-101; Virgil Howard, Stationary Engineers' Union No. 64.

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET ST. and 119 POST-KEARNY

Where you will find a complete line of
**UNION MADE MEN'S WORK
CLOTHING at Lowest Prices**

Domestic and Imported

LIQUORS

at all four Weinstein Co. Stores

1041 MARKET
119 POST-KEARNY
615 MARKET
172 ELLIS

Tomorrow Is Date for Suspension of Unions

Tomorrow—September 5—is the day set by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for the suspension of the ten international unions comprising the Committee for Industrial Organization unless that organization is at once disbanded.

Newspaper reports, probably penned by those whose "wish is father to the thought," are to the effect that the action of the A. F. of L., should it take effect, "may wreck a half century of solidarity in the labor movement."

Union observers, however, see no such disaster in the situation, and it is the general impression that should the controversy not be settled before the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor that body will take such action as will straighten out the difficulty. It is the general belief that the membership at large will not be content to see the movement disrupted because of the inability of the leaders to get together.

John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, continues defiant of the A. F. of L., and is reported to be making progress in the organization of the steel workers, as well as those engaged in the automobile and rubber industries.

MILK PRICE IN OAKLAND

Increase in the wholesale price of milk should not result in an increase to the consumer, according to Roy M. Pike, president of the Co-operative Dairymen's League of Oakland. Effective September 7, ranchers will be paid 72 cents per pound of butter fat. This is an increase of 10 cents over the prevailing price. The new price was fixed by the State Department of Agriculture, after hearings.

Allied Printing Trades Council Of San Francisco

COMPRISING LOCALS OF
Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union
Mallards' Union
Photo Engravers' Union
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union
Typographical Union
Web Pressmen's Union

Extends Greetings

to the organized workers—on this national holiday honoring labor—and expresses gratitude for the support they continue to give to the Union Label of our combined crafts.

Appreciation is likewise tendered the general public who patronize the firms employing members of the unions affiliated with this Council, and to those who demand that the Union Label appear on the finished product.



Only Printing Label Recognized by
The American Federation of Labor

Represented in this Council are 4000 union workers, whose earnings approximate \$150,000 weekly. The above label on printed matter, in addition to indicating the printing buyer's practical interest and aid in maintaining proper working conditions, wages and hours, is also a direct appeal to the purchasing power of members of the union printing trades, and to thousands of other organized workers.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

906 Flatiron Building - 544 Market Street
EXbrook 2758 Hours: 12 to 2 p. m.

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 28, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President John F. Shelley excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Electrical Workers No. 151, John Williams vice F. McQuaid. Web Pressmen No. 4, D. Hogan, additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. From William Green, president of the A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution relative to differences with C. I. O., and assuring the Council that the executive council has used every means within its power to follow the recommendation of this Council; however, orderly procedure must prevail, if the will of the majority must be the law and govern the activities of the Federation; also inclosing copy of address delivered recently on "The Issue Is Majority Rule Against Minority Rule." Fur Workers No. 79, stating they have adopted resolution recommended by this Council relative to failure of employers to transmit contributions of employees to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, as provided by recent social security legislation. Central Labor Council of Alameda County, transmitting copy of their resolution dealing with the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" strike. Scope circular of the Civil Service Commission for the holding of civil service examinations for marine workers of various kinds, such as stoker and engineer on fire boats, fireman and various classifications of engineer, examinations beginning October 9, 1936.

Resolution presented by Delegates Karl A. Dietrick and Hugo Ernst, protesting against a movement originating in Oakland to change the dates of the celebration on the opening of the Oakland-San Francisco bridge, fixed for November 12, 13 and 14, to one day ahead of those dates; and ask-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Shell Oil Company

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

ing copy to be sent to the mayor of San Francisco and the chairman of the Citizens' Committee having the celebration in charge; by motion referred to the officers of the Council.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Musicians' Union asking that the name of the Old Fashion Dance Club, 2226 Fillmore street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Resolution presented by R. J. Simpson, chairman defense committee, and Delegate J. Stern of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, dealing with the accused officers of that organization being held incommunicado in violation of their constitutional rights.

Referred to Union Label Section—A. F. of L. circular letter relative to the strike against the unfair Remington Rand manufacturing plants located in various Eastern cities; also circular letter from Central Labor Council of Tacoma, Wash., relative to a number of unfair furniture manufacturing firms of that locality.

Report of Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen, containing four new clauses, one of which deals with vacations, one with the right of the union to post notices on the premises of the employer; and one reading in part as follows: "In case of a lockout or strike of any other union, and when such lockout or strike is indorsed by the Central Labor Council, it shall not be considered a violation of this agreement for members to refuse to deliver goods while such controversy is on"; committee recommended indorsement, subject to indorsement of the international union. Wage scale and agreement of Tailors No. 80, providing for increase in the bill of prices, to bring items up to the former price list; recommended indorsement, subject to indorsement of the international union, and the usual conditions regarding enforcement of the new agreement. The rest of the meeting was taken up with a discussion with representatives of the Millinery Workers and their unexpected strike last Monday; the conference resulted in referring the strike situation to the officers of the Council to negotiate a settlement with the employers, the representatives of the union agreeing to return some blockers to one of the firms pending the outcome of the negotiations. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Post Office Clerks donated to San Jose laundry strike. Hugo Ernst, vice-president Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, tendered on behalf of the international union a donation of \$1000 to the Mooney Appeal Fund, voted by the recent Rochester convention. Electrical Workers No. 151, request officers of this Council to urge upon city, state and federal governments a general six-hour day in all contract specifications. Street Carmen reported donations to San Jose laundry workers, and the Bookbinders donations for the same purpose and to the Mooney Appeal Fund. Tailors No. 80 have presented a new agreement to employers, and have organized bushmen in most of the clothing stores. Fur Workers are negotiating with employers in Oakland, and thank officers of Council for co-operation. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 have submitted changes in agreement to employees, and will seek to establish a six-hour day for licensed personnel; donated to John Warnick Fund. Web Pressmen have voted to contribute monthly for six months to the Mooney Appeal Fund. Laborers No. 261 have adjusted their differences with the California Wrecking Company on the Argonaut Hotel job, and thank all who assisted in bringing about the settlement. Cloakmakers contributed to San Jose laundry strike and settled their strike at 32 Battery street. Millinery Workers have settled the strike in the millinery industry, established the union shop and obtained material increase in wages. Warehousemen have struck the Eldorado Oil Company at Berkeley, have adjusted griev-

ances at Haas Bros' and are negotiating with Weinstein stores; men are out of Woolworth stores; drug houses have recognized the union for collective bargaining. Ornamental Iron Workers have signed up twenty-six shops in the Bay district, established an increased hourly scale, and have requested the A. F. of L. to rescind action on C. I. O. and refer matter to the convention. Longshoremen are negotiating with employers on changes in the agreement; employers have suggested two six-hour shifts, and endeavor to bring back conditions that maintained before the 1934 strike; union denies having tied up ships at Honolulu. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 have signed a number of agreements with houses formerly non-union; are negotiating with St. Germaine Restaurant, and have signed up eighteen houses on North Beach; Lido now fair, and have taken in thirty-five Chinese miscellaneous workers; Chinese restaurant on Fifth street is being watched and union men are asked to refrain from patronizing this restaurant, which pays miserably low wages to the employees; Sunshine restaurant on Third street is also unfair. Window Cleaners ask unions contemplating establishing a picket line involving their members to notify the union.

New Business—Moved that the Council remove from the "We Don't Patronize List" the name of the California Wrecking Company on receipt of letter requesting such action from the Building and Common Laborers No. 261. Motion carried. (Letter received.)

Receipts, \$316.40; expenditures, \$1833.37.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

GREETINGS FROM

Francis V. Keesling

Passenger Accommodations Cable Address: Olsenline

Fred Olsen Line

AGENCY, LTD.

General Agents Pacific Coast FRED OLSEN LINE. North Pacific Service, Fast Monthly Freight and Refrigerator Service to London, Hull, Scandinavia.

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Union



Men

Be Consistent

Demand the Label

UNION MADE SUITS AS LOW AS \$45.00

KELLEHER & BROWNE

716 Market St.

Pioneer Union Tailors Since 1900

Labor Day Parade—Line of March and Formation

Monday, September 7, 1936

WITH the Stars and Stripes proudly waving from hundreds of staffs, surrounded by the emblems of the various unions composing the organized labor movement in San Francisco, with bands playing and the siren at the Ferry Building announcing the start, the union men and women of the city will step briskly into line on Market street next Monday morning to form probably the greatest Labor Day parade ever staged here.

If the meetings of the General Labor Day Committee are any criterion,

the enthusiasm attending the celebration of Labor's great holiday of 1936 will not have been exceeded in any previous demonstration.

The great parade, headed by a band of 100 pieces furnished by Musicians' Union No. 6, and followed by the members of hundreds of unions, formed into nine divisions, will proceed up Market street to the Civic Center, parade in front of the grandstands erected at the City Hall and after being reviewed by Mayor Rossi, city officials and distinguished guests, will proceed to Golden Gate avenue and Leavenworth street and there disband.

LINE OF MARCH—Starting from Embarcadero and Market promptly at 10 a. m., going west on Market to Fulton, on Fulton to Larkin, south on Larkin to Grove, west on Grove to Polk, north on Polk, passing the grandstand in front of City Hall, along Polk to Golden Gate avenue, east on Golden Gate avenue to Leavenworth, where the individual units disband.

PARADE FORMATION

Grand Marshal—T. L. Chambers

Aides to the Grand Marshal

Edward D. Vandeleur	John H. Smith
John A. O'Connell	James E. Rickets
Lawrence Palacios	James McKnight
Daniel P. Haggerty	J. L. Spalding
Hugo Ernst	T. C. Meagher
Machine No. 1—	Machine No. 2—
Walter Macarthur	Mayor Angelo J. Rossi
Will J. French	Congressman R. J. Welch
C. H. Parker	Geo. T. Davis,

Orator of Day

Michael Casey

Machine No. 3—	Machine No. 4—
Thomas Doyle	Walter Weber
Henry Neidlinger	William J. Rhys
Joseph Ault	Chas. Fleishman
	Mike Sullivan

FIRST DIVISION

Theatrical Federation

Forms on Embarcadero, north from Market
 Marshal—Robt. Wakeman
 Aides—Anthony L. Noriega and Charles Hardy

Musicians No. 6

Theatrical Stage Employees

Motion Picture Operators

Janitors

Bill Posters

Nurses

Hospital Attendants

Bartenders

Culinary Workers

SECOND DIVISION

Metal Trades Council

Forms on Embarcadero, south from Market

Marshal—Charles Gillis

Aides—A. T. Wynn and Harry Hook

Molders, Patternmakers, Blacksmiths

Boilermakers and Shipfitters

Machinists No. 68

Auto Mechanics

Railroad Shopmen

Stove Mounters

Metal Polishers

THIRD DIVISION

Joint Council of Teamsters

Forms on Steuart street, south from Market

Marshal—John P. McLaughlin

Aides—James Cronin and Thomas P. White

Laundry Drivers

Commission Market Drivers

Bakery Drivers and Salesmen

Garage Employees

Ice Drivers

Retail Delivery Drivers

Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85

Chauffeurs No. 265

Milk Wagon Drivers

Building Material Drivers No. 216

Steam Shovel Dredgemen

FOURTH DIVISION

Labor Council Miscellaneous

Forms on Spear street, south from Market

Marshal—M. S. Maxwell

Aides—Nellie Casey and Walter Stone

Butchers, Slaughterhousemen

United Garment Workers and

Cutters, Locals Nos. 131 and 45

Boot and Shoe Repairers

Barbers No. 148

Cigarmakers

Fur Workers

Refinery Workers

Cloakmakers, Ladies' Garment Workers,

Cutters, etc.

Dressmakers

Upholsterers

Coopers No. 65

Jewelry Workers

Can Makers

Union Label Section

Cleaners and Dyers

Glass Blowers

Optical Workers

Brewery Workers, Bottlers and Drivers

Auxiliary, Bakery and Confectionery Workers,

Cracker Bakers No. 125

Filling Station Employees

Newspaper Guild

Technical Engineers and Draftsmen

Hatters

Street Car Men, Division 518, Trackmen

Laundry Workers No. 26

Clerks' Division

Post Office Employees

Letter Carriers

American Federation of Government Employees

Window Cleaners

Street Car Men, Division 1004

Cap Makers and Millinery Workers

Journeyman Tailors

Lithographers

FIFTH DIVISION

Painters' District Council

Forms on Drumm street, north from Market

Marshal—J. B. Gallagher

Aides—Dewey Mead and Walter Burchell

March in a body consisting of

House Painters, Locals Nos. 19 and 1158

Varnishers and Polishers No. 134

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510

Glass Workers No. 718

Auto Painters No. 1073

SIXTH DIVISION

District Council of Carpenters

Forms on Main street, south from Market

Marshal—A. D. McDonald

Aides—J. F. Cambiano and W. F. Johnston

Band

March as one body

Carpenters Nos. 22, 34, 42, 162, 304, 483,

1149, 1158 and 2164

Floorlayers No. 1047

Furniture Workers No. 1541

Lumber Handlers

SEVENTH DIVISION

Building Trades Miscellaneous

Forms on Davis Street, north from Market

Marshal—D. J. Kavanagh

Aides—Thomas Shaughnessey and V. I. Doyle

Construction and General Laborers No. 261 and

Water Workers

Tile Setters No. 19

Tile Setters' Helpers

Granite Cutters' Association

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104

Plumbers No. 442

Steam Fitters No. 590

Sprinkler Fitters No. 663

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters

Hod Carriers No. 36

Plasterers No. 66

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460

Cement Finishers No. 580

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers

Bricklayers No. 7

Marble Masons No. 25

Marble Shopmen and Helpers

Felt and Composition Roofers

Engineers No. 59

Engineers No. 64

Elevator Constructors

Elevator Operators

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377

Electrical Workers Nos. 6 and 151

Furniture Handlers No. 1

Carpet and Linoleum Layers No. 1

Upholsterers No. 3

Asbestos Workers

EIGHTH DIVISION

Waterfront Unions

Forms on Beale street, south from Market

Marshal—Otto Klieman

Aides—C. Lewis and Ole Olsen

Marine Engineers

Masters, Mates and Pilots

Radio Telegraphers

Marine Cooks and Stewards

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders

Sailors' Union

I. L. A. Ladies' Auxiliary

I. L. A. No. 38-79, Longshoremen

I. L. A. No. 38-100, Ship Scalers

I. L. A. No. 38-90, Ship Clerks

I. L. A. No. 38-124, Miscellaneous

I. L. A. No. 39-101, Bargemen

I. L. A. No. 38-44, Warehousemen

NINTH DIVISION

Allied Printing Trades Council

Forms on Fremont street, south from Market

Marshal—Daniel C. Murphy

Aides—A. G. Neilson and Fred Dettmering

Typographical No. 21

Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24

Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31-125

Mailers No. 18

Photo Engravers No. 8

Web Pressmen No. 4

Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29

Union Men's Indictment Is Declared Frame-up By Officials of I. L. A.

Indictment of five men, three of whom are members of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers' Association of the Pacific, was voted by an Alameda grand jury this week charging them with the murder of Chief Engineer George Alberts of the steamship Point Lobos some time ago.

The alleged evidence upon which these men were indicted was said to have been obtained through dictagraph records from the office of the union, supplemented by a "confession" of one George Wallace, said to have been a former member of the union.

Coming at this particular time, while the waterfront unions are engaged in negotiations with employers for renewal of wage agreements to supersede the ones expiring on September 30, the whole story bears the earmarks of a "frame-up," as alleged by officials of the waterfront unions, to discredit the workers in the eyes of the public.

The men indicted are Earl King, secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union; E. H. Ramsey, also an attache of the union, and George Wallace, whose alleged confession was the basis of the indictments, and two other men who have not yet been apprehended and whose names have been withheld.

Arraignment of the indicted men was set for Thursday of this week before Superior Judge E. J. Tyrrell in Oakland.

A. M. Murphy, King's assistant, was not indicted, although he related a story of having helped to cover up the alleged crime.

Charges "Red Baiting"

The name of Lawrence Ross, editor of a local communist publication, had been mentioned by Murphy in connection with an attempt to get one of the alleged culprits out of the country. Appearing before District Attorney Earl Warren of Alameda County, he offered to surrender, and was told no charges had been filed against him. Asked if he had assisted Wallace in the latter's attempt to leave the country, he declined to answer, and later issued a statement in which he said:

"All this publicity concerning myself and communists, without any charges being filed against myself or others, indicates a deliberate attempt to inaugurate another vicious campaign of red baiting. Communists believe in intelligent mass action, not sadistic individual terrorism."

District Attorney Warren later issued a statement in which he said:

"This case is not a case against union labor, but rather one against certain murderous and racketeering individuals who have through similar tactics forced themselves into a position of power among a group of honest workers.

"Tens of thousands of union labor men in this state will rejoice that this case has been cleared up and, if it had not been for the assistance given by the conservative and law abiding element of the Firemen's Union, the crime never would have been solved."

Statement by I. L. A. Officials

The publicity committee of the executive board of District 38, I. L. A., has issued the following statement:

"There is no doubt in the mind of any member of the Maritime Federation that the charges on which Brothers King, Murphy and Ramsey were arrested amount to nothing more than a frame-up on the part of those who want to

again impose their will not only on the maritime workers but on the workers in general.

"To place behind the bars leaders of unions who are attempting to negotiate new working agreements in a sincere attempt to settle differences with employers in an amicable manner is a plan carefully worked out in order to demoralize the rank and file.

"The entire plot dovetails too nicely with the program of the ship owners, which is to disrupt and destroy the unions of the maritime workers. It is obvious that such plans are afoot. Events occurring during the last week prove this.

"The membership of the maritime unions recognize that a plot and frame-up have been hatched in the minds of unscrupulous persons who will stop at nothing to accomplish their plans to destroy our unions. However, the membership will rally to the support of these framed men; there shall not be another Modesto case or another frame-up like the case of Mooney and Billings."

LABOR'S OWN OLYMPIC GAMES

Labor unions of New York City and vicinity staged the "World Athletic Carnival" on Randall's Island last week, and it is reported to have been highly successful. It was the first event of its kind on this continent, but likely will be repeated yearly. Outstanding amateur athletes from all sections of the country and Canada participated and were given stirring competition by teams drawn from labor unions in New York City and other communities.

Committees in Charge Of Labor Day Details

The following union officers and members comprise the various committee chairmen charged with the duty of preparing the details of the Labor Day celebration:

General Labor Day Committee of 1936—Edward D. Vandeleur, chairman; Thomas Meagher, vice-chairman; John A. O'Connell, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Doyle, assistant secretary; Dan Cavanaugh, sergeant-at-arms; Arthur Watson, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Ball Committee—Fred J. Wettstein, chairman; Lawrence Palacios, assistant chairman.

Entertainment—George Ward, chairman.

Music—Eddie Love, chairman.

Floats—James B. Gallagher, chairman.

Uniforms—Nellie Casey, chairman.

Decorations—Elmer Langmaid, chairman.

Transportation—Joseph McManus, chairman.

Visiting—Arthur Watson, chairman.

Parade—John McCarthy, chairman.

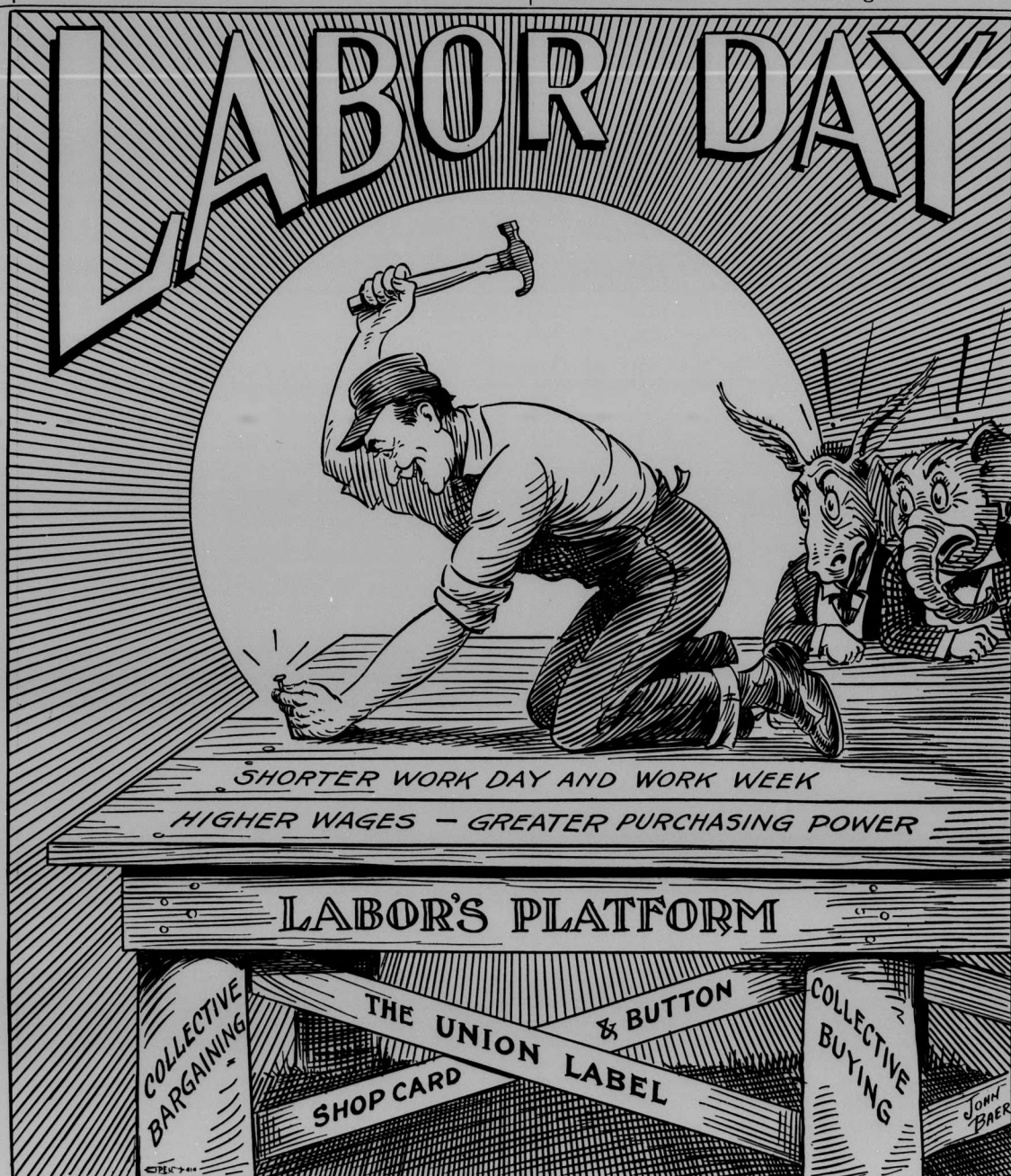
Grandstand—Anthony Brenner, chairman.

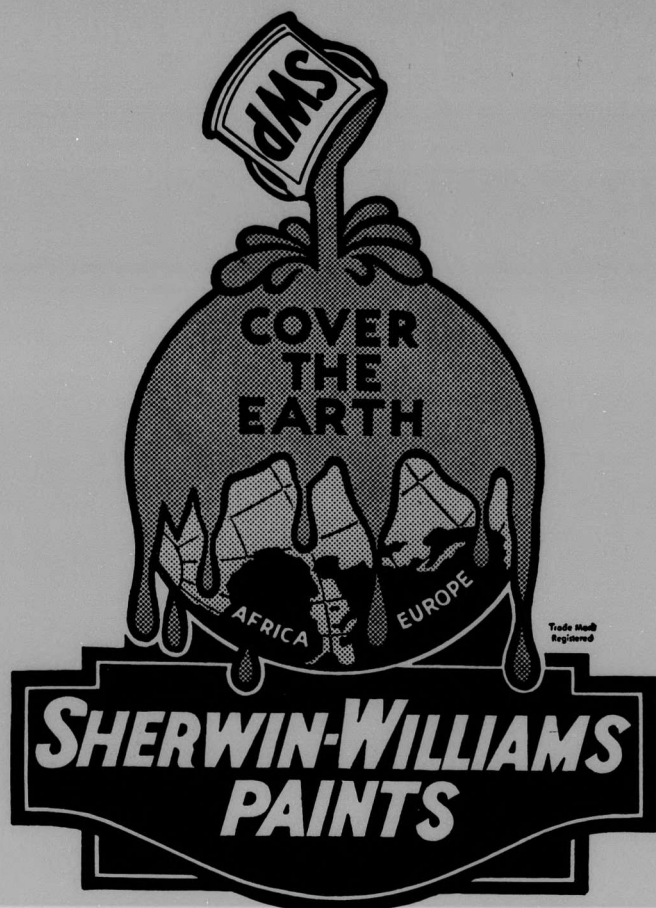
Prizes—John A. O'Connell, chairman.

Loud Speaker—Jack P. Plasmier, chairman.

SELF GOVERNMENT

Self-government is no less essential to the development, growth and happiness of the individual than to the nation.—W. H. Douglas.





... is the favorite
in either container!

ACME BREWERIES
SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES



Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Council of any change)

Alaska Cannery Workers—555 Pacific.
Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1179 Market.
Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Automotive Parts & Accessories Clerks—Room 417, 1095 Market.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bargemen 38-101—32 Clay.
Bartenders No. 41—285 Ellis.
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Building & Common Laborers No. 261—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.
Can Workers of San Francisco—Labor Temple.
Capmakers—Room 303, 1212 Market.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Workers No. 94—
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cigarmakers—542 Valencia.
Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66—Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1790—693 Mission, Room 611.
Cleanmakers No. 8—149 Mason.
Commission Market Drivers No. 280—Labor Temple.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Corrugated & Fibre Products Workers—Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Distillery Workers' Union No. 19930—Herbert Lee, Sec., 4 Gold St.
Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth Ave.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Starters and Operators No. 117—221 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Parlor C, Whitcomb Hotel.
Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.
Filling Station Employees No. 19570—112 Valencia.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Flint Glass Blowers No. 66—Labor Temple.
Fruit & Vegetable Clerks—Room 417, 1095 Market.
Fur Workers No. 79—149 Mason.
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—200 Guerrero.
Glass Bottle Blowers, Branch 2—Labor Temple.
Government Employees No. 51—83 McAllister.
Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Hospital and Institutional Workers—Office, 2611 Twenty-fourth St. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., at Labor Temple.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—230 Jones.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 68—149 Mason.
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednes-

days, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.
Longshoremen No. 38-79—27 Clay. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 739 20th Ave.
Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—268 Market, Room 283-4.
Metal Polishers and Platers—Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Millinery Workers—1212 Market, Room 303.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Nurses' Union—Cecilia Keenan, sec., 619 Thirty-fifth Avenue.
Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.
Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday. Office, 320 Market.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.
Radio Local 202, I. B. E. W.—455 Gates.

Refinery Workers' Union No. 50—J. O'Neill, 55 Polk.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers 18182—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.
Ship Scalers 38-108—32 Clay.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Street Car Men, Div. 1004—Office 1182 Market.
Tailors No. 80—Room 411, 617 Market.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 39—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—Meets second Wednesday at 8:30 p. m.; fourth Wednesday at 3 p. m. 966 Market.
Warehousemen—85 Clay.
Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meets every Thursday, 7 p. m., 1075 Mission.

Watch your Family take to that *V-8 Feeling!*



Watch Dad start to grin at that V-8 performance — and again when he looks into costs!

Watch Mother relax in the wide rear seat—and not know when the road turns rough!

Watch the Youngsters try not to look *too* proud at the Ford V-8's superiority on the hills and through the traffic.



BEFORE you choose *any* new car, put this great 1936 Ford V-8 through its paces! Drive the only V-8 car below \$1645. Feel its 85 horsepower under your toe, flowing smooth as silk. Experience for yourself the pick-up and easy change of pace that make driving a Ford so *different* from driving other low-price cars. Learn what a whole new world of fine performance this modern engine opens to you!

Then notice the riding comfort of a 123" springbase—11 inches longer than wheelbase. The security that ranges from steel body with safety glass throughout—to big, sure-stopping Ford Super-Safety brakes. Think of the proved economy of this car—with owners reporting gas mileage equal to that of less powerful cars, and no oil added between regular changes.

Your Ford Dealer urges you to try these advantages today. They have won over 2,500,000 American motorists since 1932. They placed the Ford V-8 first in sales among all cars last year. *They're certainly worth your knowing for yourself!*

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Terms as low as \$25 a month, after down payment, under new UCC ½ per cent a month plans. Prices \$510 and up, F.O.B. Detroit, including Safety Glass *throughout* in every body type. Standard accessory group extra.

BORROW A CAR FROM YOUR FORD DEALER TODAY AND GET THAT V-8 FEELING!